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Without Concealment----Without Compromise.

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DAVID LEE CHILD, Editor.

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H. M. HENRY, PRINTER.

Pro-Slavery.

From the New Orleans Tropic.

DISASTROUS AND DANGEROUS TENDENCIES OF WEST-INDIA EMANCIPATION!

The aspect of the British West India possessions is, at the present moment, (to say the least of it,) as threatening, in reference to the future peace and prosperity of those fertile spots, as the heart of the most zealous abolitionist could desire. Ever since the fatal measure passed the British legislature, those islands have been constantly retrograding, in the scale of value and importance to the mother country. The negroes, obeying their well-known instinct of animal sluggishness, which no effort can eradicate, and no education improve, have gradually withdrawn themselves from the estates on which they were formerly employed, and, fixing as the amount of their daily labor the minimum of time, the occupation of which, would just enable them to live, they now exhibit a picture of indolence and inactivity, almost as revolting as that which characterizes their kindred fellows in Hayti. West India property is consequently so depreciated, that the administration of England has been for sometime seriously hampered by the continued complaints of its adherents connected with that interest. Ever since the accession to power of the Tory party, this body has been clamorous for some legislative measure of relief, in return for the support which was so strenuously afforded by them during the fierce contests for the reins of office, between its leaders and their old antagonists, the Whigs. Various means *have been successively tried, short of absolute coercion*, to stimulate the negro to industry—high wages, the establishment of schools for the education of his children, the institution of societies to foster and reward in him the appearance of talent. But all these attempts have proved abortive; his native ingrained disinclination to manual exertion was unconquerable. Indeed, in very many cases a bad result followed these benevolent measures of the home and local governments; for as the negro observed the anxiety to rouse his activity, the conviction gradually made its way to his obtuse intellect, of the all-engrossing importance of his labor. His cupidity was excited, without being followed by a corresponding development of his industry, and he forthwith became doubly exorbitant in his demand for wages. These circumstances, and the continued departure of the blacks to Europe, our free States, and other parts of the world, (for the idle man is ever locomotive,) have originated on the part of the English cabinet a very strong, adventurous, and, in our opinion, highly dangerous project—which is nothing less than an extensive scheme of emigration from the western coast of Africa—to fill up the vacancies of the negro population occasioned by travelling propensities, as well as to cheapen labor, by bringing a greater quantity of it into the market. It will be readily recollected by our readers, that, some years ago, societies were formed in England to encourage the peasantry in the more densely populated agricultural districts to emigrate to Jamaica, and other islands in the Carribbean sea; but the plan was quickly abandoned, since it was found that Europeans were perfectly incompetent for field labor in a tropical climate.

We lately received a file of Jamaica papers, in one of which are to be found all the details of this new scheme, as it was concocted at the colonial office in London; and the circumstance is so remarkable—so strikingly interesting to us, from its particular bearings on everything connected with slave property, that we have thought it an imperative duty we owe to the public in the South, to bring it as early as possible before its notice.

If this scheme should be fully carried out agreeably to the outline as we have seen, *in a few years the West India islands* will be again thickly inhabited by blacks, with the superior advantages of education, now freely tendered to them by the government, and the over-zealous ministers of religion; and, with the example of St. Domingo before their eyes, what must be the result? Unquestionably a war of extermination, in the first place, against the whites, over whom they now exhibit an overwhelming numerical majority, to be quickly succeeded by a scene of anarchy, bloodshed, riot, and confusion, exaggerated to the utmost intensity, and rendered still more horrible by their relapsing into the savage condition from which they were originally reclaimed.—To us, who are living in such proximity to this future scene of ruin and dismay, and liable by their example, to be brought within the horrid vortex of negro excesses, we speak with *real* philanthropic feeling—utterly repudiating that pseudo philosophy which, in carrying out its theory, would destroy itself—when we use these strong terms: the changes which will assuredly follow in the train of this absurd measure of the British government will, and must, be pregnant with alarm, danger, and possible ruin. It appears that Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary of England, has already made the incipient step in this new career of short-sighted policy, by ordering three ships to be engaged for this purpose: the Glen Huntley, of 430 tons burden, whose ultimate destination will be Jamaica; the Arabian, of 390 tons, for British Guiana; and the Senator, of 346 tons, for Trinidad. These vessels are to proceed to Sierra Leone, and there beat up for recruits amongst the liberated Africans captured in slavers by English cruisers; they are to be indented for a stipulated period to the planters, and are to receive a certain remuneration from the government at the end of their service. We have some idea of reprinting the series of resolutions framed by the authorities of England, which embody the whole of the details of the plan, in order to afford to our extensive constituency in the country—the planters, whom it more immediately concerns—a full and clear conception of the magnitude of the impending evil. One of our correspondents in the Havana, whose valuable communications may be noticed under the signature of Zebra, has already intimated to us that the slave owners of Cuba have even now taken the alarm, and denounce in the strongest language the entire scheme, as one fraught with danger to the whole civilized world. With the spectacle of the island of Hayti before us, torn with continued intestine commotions, and a perpetual prey to the most melancholy anarchy, we shudder at the bare possibility of the remaining isles of the great Western Archipelago becoming like it—the seats of barbarian power and savage independence. Rapine, piracy, and bloodshed, would be their legitimate trade; ships and commerce would be banished from those seas, "now," as our correspondent styles it, "whitened with a thousand sail;" and their first successes would necessitate amongst the enlightened states of the earth a second crusade, only to be terminated, perhaps, by the extermination of the whole race.

Rev. A. McCaine's second letter to Lurher Lee, in defense of slavery, lays down the following as its first proposition:

"There is not in the Bible, from the first verse in Genesis, to the last verse in Revelations, a single text or passage which prohibits or condemns domestic slavery."

The Standard.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Agreeably to a call of the executive committee, the society met 8th month (August) 14, 1843, in the Baptist church, in the borough of Norristown.

William Jackson, one of the vice presidents, called the meeting to order.

Some remarks were made by Edward Needles and Lucretia Mott, impressing upon the audience the importance of maintaining solemnity and decorum during the proceedings of the meeting. On motion,

Resolved, That all persons present, whether friendly or opposed to abolition, be invited to take seats in this meeting, and participate in the discussions.

The following committees were then appointed:

On Business—J. M. M'Kim, Thomas Earle, Lucretia Mott, Thomas Wilson, William H. Johnson, Daniel Trites, and Robert Purvis.

To prepare a Roll—Benjamin C. Bacon, and E. H. Coates.

On Nominations—Edward M. Davis, William Wright, Sidney Ann Lewis, Joseph Gibbons, and Daniel Rhoads.

Benjamin S. Jones, Howard W. Gilbert, and Amos Gilbert were appointed to report the speeches delivered during this meeting.

J. M. M'Kim, corresponding secretary, read the following annual report of the executive committee:

REPORT.

A review of the past year, such as our annual report obliges us to take, awakens feelings of mingled pleasure and pain; pleasure, at the abundant indications furnished of the progress of our cause, and the many sure harbingers of approaching triumph: and pain, in view of the shameful developments which have been made of bitter hostility to our enterprise, and the unrelenting prejudice still so extensively cherished towards the objects of our sympathy.

Our last annual meeting, glorious and cheering as it was, was marred in its pleasure, by one of the most shameful outrages ever perpetrated in a civilized community. In the city of Philadelphia, a large and respectable class of persons had made arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of British emancipation in the West Indies, by measures suitable to the occasion, and calculated at the same time to aid in their own moral and physical improvement. Meetings of Sunday-schools, lyceums, temperance, and other moral reform societies, were appointed, and arrangements made to introduce them by a general procession; a custom, common and approved among other classes on occasions of similar importance. Such a procession was formed—most respectable and decorous in its character; but it was not allowed to proceed far on its way in order. The "practical reflection" of such a commemoration upon "our institutions," and the rebuke which its temperance character gave to the venders of spirits and their friends, was not to be endured; it was at once attacked and dispersed, by a rude and insulting mob. Success in this first act of violence, only stimulated to further and more atrocious deeds of ruffianism. The spirit of cruelty, and lust for plunder was awakened, and a kind of general seige was laid to the dwellings of the colored people in certain districts of the city; for three days and three nghts, violence was allowed to run riot in the streets. One church was burned; and two halls recently built and dedicated to religious, temperance, and other moral reform purposes were razed to the ground. Multitudes of defenseless people were compelled to seek safety in flight, and those who remained, remained at their peril. The nonresisting and the resisting, were indiscriminately assailed, and in multiplied instances, the most shameful barbarity inflicted. Men and women were cruelly beaten and robbed of their property; several afterwards died of the injuries they received, others will carry to the grave the marks of their wrongs. But what aggravates the sorrowfulness of these reflections, is the fact, that to all these enormities the authorities made but little resistance.—The people quietly looked on, and those, whose place it was to protect the rights of the citizens, made a faint effort to suppress the disorder They either sympathized in the feelings of the mob, or were themselves too much in terror of its power to make much effort to arrest it; and the disturbance did not cease, until the fury of its authors had expended itself by its own violence. Of the persons who were arrested, more, perhaps, were victims than criminal actors in the riot, and the most severely punished were those who had been the greatest sufferers.

Such are the facts to be recorded by the impartial historian, and such are the memories awakened by our present review. When we look back, therefore, upon our last meeting, and remember the large attendance, the zeal, the harmony, and self-sacrificing spirit that marked that occasion, and when we recall the delightful assurances we then had, that Heaven's benison rested upon our cause, we cannot help having our pleasant reflections marred by a recollection of the scenes of cruelty and barbarism which were at the same time transpiring. And the whole year's history, is in some measure marked by the features which characterized its outset:—manifestations, on the one hand, of determination, zeal, growing faith and power, on the part of our friends; and on the other, outbreaks of continued hate and bitter prejudice on the part of our enemies. In the city of Philadelphia, the year commenced, and *has closed*, with acts of outrage upon the colored people, and the anti-slavery cause. A second time has mob authority refused to allow a commemoration of British emancipation. A meeting appointed for this purpose was prohibited the use of the building engaged, except on the condition that no colored person should be allowed to enter. And the reason alledged for this outrage only served to make the act more disgraceful. It was urged in justification, that in no other way could a mob be prevented, and the property of the building, and the order of the city preserved.

Such is the lamentable state of things in Philadelphia. The only way deemed adequate in such cases to guard against violence, is for the peaceable and orderly to anticipate the mob, and quietly themselves, do the work of proscription and injustice.—The truth is, our city is ruled by mob violence, and kept under perpetual terror of its law. It has been so ever since the burning of Pennsylvania Hall. The people of Philadelphia permitted, and justified that act, and they are now reaping the fruits of their doings. For evidence of this, we have only to look at the riots which have disgraced our city since that event, and which are continually waxing worse and worse. We have had railroad riots, weavers' and brickmakers' riots, and firemen's riots without number, to say nothing of those whose violence has been directed against the colored people and the abolitionists. Such has been the state of things that commenced with the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, and such will it continue to be until that act be duly repented of. For though partial amends have been recently extorted through a tedious process of law, for the destruction of property, there has never been any adequate proof that the community have truly repented of that act.

But we indulge in these reflections, and make these statements, not in the spirit of despondency, or because we are discouraged; we give place to them as matter of history, naturally and properly suggesting themselves in a review like the present. They do not dishearten us; though they may cast a temporary damp upon our ardor, but their effect, we trust, is to stimulate us to more determination and zeal in the conflict we have undertaken. They reveal more clearly the deadly nature of the evil against which we war, and awaken increased sympathy for its victims. Besides, they show, that not only the colored people, but the whites themselves are fast becoming subjugated by the system of slavery in this country, and make the double appeal to our sympathy and instinct of self-preservation for increased activity and energy. These appeals have not been without effect.

The last year has been one of increased zeal on the part of abolitionists. The evidence of this may not perhaps be seen in an increase of pecuniary contributions to our treasury, or in a multiplication of our instrumentalities of operation; the excessive embarrassment of the times, and the absence of especial effort, have prevented the one, and the interests of the cause have not seemed to require the other. But if we have not multiplied we have systematized, and, perhaps, somewhat enlarged our means of action; and we give groof of our advancement in the harmonious spirit of co-operation, and the efficiency with which we have used them.—There has been a more kind and general spirit of harmony among the abolitionists of Eastern Pennsylvania during the last, than any previous year since the first stages of our enterprise. Our meetings have never been more spirited and better attended, nor theirdeliberation conducted in a more cordial and fraternal manner.

The plan of holding a series of county conventions proved to be a very happy conception, and was attended with encouraging success. They called together large assemblages of people in our most important counties, and enabled a few voluntary speakers to accomplish in a short time, and at little expense, what would otherwise have had to be, the comparatively slow and expensive work of regular lecturers.

The plan of publishing the Pennsylvania Freeman in large issues, and at irregular intervals has been continued with undiminished success. Nearly 40,000 copies of this publication have been distributed during the year. Two of the numbers were of especial importance, and were read by the community with particular interest and avidity. One of these contained the last address of the beloved and lamented Channing; his dying testimony, as it was considered, to the great principles of the anti-slavery cause. It was a most eloquent and noble appeal, well-befitting the end of the noble and eloquent man that uttered it, and accomplished much for the cause of freedom. The other number was made up of the correspondence between the executive committee of our society and the Loyal National Repeal Association, and the speech of Daniel O'Connell.—This speech has shaken our land from centre to circumference, and made O'Connell for the time being, as much of an agitator in America as he is in his own country. The measure adopted by our committee of addressing that association in refutation of the calumnies and sophistries with which they had been plied from this country, resulted very happily for the cause of abolition. It had the effect of bringing out, in all his Herculean strength, the great champion of Irish liberty, and was the means of throwing into the scale of American emancipation, the moral weight of the repeal movement in Ireland. The prompt and extensive publication of this speech and correspondence, has made an impression upon the country which will be felt until slavery be abolished. These facts furnish sufficient proof of the continued usefulness of the Pennsylvania Freeman.

The circulation of the National Anti-Slavery Standard has been well sustained, as is seen in the fact that the mail list for Eastern Pennsylvania shows an increase of subscribers upon the number with which we first begun. The popularity of the paper suffered somewhat from the temporary want of a regular editor, created by the much-regretted withdrawal from that post by Lydia Maria Child; but it is hoped that any loss sustained thereby, will be made up by the succession of her talented and experienced husband.

In addition to the Standard and Freeman, large numbers of tracts have been published, and scattered gratuitously and widely through the bounds of our district.

We have had two lecturers in the field: one a small part, and the other most of the time, since the last meeting. Charles C. Burleigh made a rapid tour through Bucks, Philadelphia, Chester, and Montgomery counties, in the month of October; and in the course of days, delivered lectures, many of them to large and crowded assemblies.—For a considerable portion of the year, Benjamin S. Jones has been traversing some of the central counties of the State, and in many places lecturing where the voice of an abolitionist was never before heard. The scene of his labors has been for the most part in Centre, Plainfield, and Clinton counties; a hard field to operate in, and one requiring much bodily labor, self-denial, and perseverance. We have satisfactory accounts of his success.

The anti-slavery office and reading room increases in usefulness. The resort to it for information and mutual conference, and for the current publications, steadily increases.

The different collateral departments of our cause exhibit many signs of prosperity. The Free Produce question is receiving much more attention than formerly; and the number of persons who feel constrained to abstain from the purchase and consumption of slave-grown products, is rapidly increasing; and the facilities for procuring the various articles in common use without infringing conscientious scruples, keeps progress with the growing feeling.

The vigilance committee's operations have been in the last year, for extent and system; without a precedent in the history of our enterprise. This branch of effort, to be sure, does not fall within the constitutional purview of our society; but from its interesting nature, and the extent of its operations, and from the evidence it furnishes of anti-slavery progress, it may be properly alluded to in our review. There has been almost a continuous procession of fugitives from southern injustice to the land of freedom. We have no means of arriving at the precise number of persons of this class who have passed through our borders, but have no doubt it might be safely estimated at several hundreds.—Doubtless an equal, and perhaps a larger number, has passed through other parts of the North adjoining the slaveholding States. These facts are interesting; first, as showing that a knowledge of the anti-slavery movement and feeling is beginning to pervade the slave population at the South; and second, as furnishing evidence of the change and improvement of public feeling in our own State. The fact, that large numbers of fugitives are allowed to pass through the midst of us without molestation or arrest, is a cheering sign.

These are some of the reflections suggested by a brief review of the events of the past year. They are such as to inspire cheerfulness and courage, and to induce us to look forward to the coming year with the liveliest hope. By a steady use of the means we have now in operation, we may still further modify the public feeling, and multiply friends to our cause, until gradually the worst obstacles to its progress shall be overcome, and ere long our labors be crowned with final success. But in the meantime, we must labor in faith and patience; we have yet much to do and to endure, and must not allow ourselves to grow weary in well doing. In due time shall we reap, if we faint not. Ineeed, now, daily, if we labor faithfully, will we, and do we reap abundant reward. There is a peace of mind, an enjoyment of soul, and a clear insight into truth, which is the sure result and accompaniment of hearty devotion to the cause of the oppressed, and which is more than a recompense for all our toils. To enjoy this reward, however, our interest and zeal must not be mere fitful impulse, which dies out with the especial occasion that excited it; we must not be of those who run well for a little while, and then tire and faint. Our abolitionism must be a matter of conscience and religious principle, based upon our sense of obligation to God, and duty to our fellowmen; and must be kept alive by continual prayer and watchfulness. Thus based and, thus sustained, it will grow with our spiritual growth, and strengthen with our strength. It will burn brighter and brighter, till the day shall come when our object shall be accomplished, and we shall rejoice in the reward of a glorious triumph.

Let us, then, on this occasion, and at the commencement of another year, consecrate ourselves anew to our righteous work. Let us seek to enter into deeper sympathy with our suffering brethren, and to bind ourselves with a stronger attachment to the truth and the right. Let us look to the God of the oppressed, whose cause it is we are laboring in, for wisdom to direct, and strength to sustain us, in all our efforts. So shall we run and not be weary—so shall we walk and not faint; our toil will be our pleasure, and the good we do, our reward.

After remarks by C. C. Burleigh, J. M. M'Kim, and Thomas Earle, the report was adopted and directed to be published with the proceedings of the meeting.

Then adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

William Jackson in the chair. The minutes of the morning session were read and adopted.

The business committee reported the following resolutions, which were discussed by J. M. M'Kim, Daniel Neall, C. C. Burleigh, and Levi Coates, and adopted:

Resolved, That the result of the attempt to hold a meeting in Philadelphia on the first instant, to commemorate the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, was deeply disgraceful to the people of that city; a proof that they are either tyrants or slaves, or both—either willing agents in robbing a minority of its rights, or themselves the subjects of a mob rule, which is the worst form of despotism.

Resolved, That in this event, we see but another evidence of the debasing and demoralizing influence of slavery in our land; and another proof of the truth that freedom cannot be enjoyed in one part of a country, in any part of which men are held as slaves.

The business committee reported the following resolution, which, after discussion by Samuel Aaron, C. C. Burleigh, and Thomas Earle, was adopted:

Resolved, That the mobs and their abettors, who have from time to time opposed our enterprise and other kindred movements of reform, display a sort of cowardly cunning in professing to assail,—not the great principles or benevolent object of the reformer, for which they generally profess great friendliness—but some particular measure, or some particular individual identified with the reformatory movement, and especially obnoxious to popular displeasure; always, however, under this pretense taking care to act as effectually as possible on the whole enterprise, and so as not to excite general distrust or alarm.

The business committee further reported a preamble and additional resolutions, which, after discussion by Lucretia Mott, Thomas Earle, C. C. Burleigh, Samuel Aaron, and Thomas Whitson, were laid on the table.

A committee of finance was then appointed, to report to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, consisting of Edward M. Davis, George Corson, Isaac Mendenhall, James Lewis, Esther Hayes, Sarah Pugh, Levi Coates, William Wright, Mahlon B. Linton, and Albert L. Post.

On motion, Thomas Earle was excused from the business committee, and Hiram Corson appointed in his stead.

The committee on nominations reported the following list of officers of the society for the ensuing year:

President—E. F. PENNYPACKER, Chester co.

Vice Presidents—WILLIAM JACKTON, of Chester county; SAMUEL AARON, Montgomery county; ROBERT PURVIS, and THOMAS EARLE, Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles C. Burleigh.

Recording Secretaries—Haworth Wetherald, T. S. Cavender.

Treasurer—Sarah Pugh.

Additional members of the Executive Committee. Daniel Neall, Lucretia Mott, Edward M. Davis, Jonas Wyman, J. L. Hallowell, and Eli Dillon.

The report was adopted,

Then adjourned until half-past 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Eighth mo. (August) 15.—Morning Session.

William Jackson, one of the vice presideuts, called the meeting to order. The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The preamble and resolutions laid on the table yesterday, were taken up for consideration, and discussed by Lucretia Mott, J. M. M'Kim, Thomas Earle, C. C. Burleigh, Albert L. Post, Daniel Neall, Levi Coates, Nathan Evans, and William Jackson.

The hour appointed for the purpose having arrived, the finance committee reported—

That the sum of at least five thousand dollars ought to be raised during the coming year, to meet the responsibilities, and carry out the operations, of the society—that out of this sum, the executive committee should have the usual discretionary power of making appropriations to the American Society; and that, in addition to this, that society be considered at liberty to collect funds on its own account, by lecturers sent into our field to labor.

J. M. M'Kim explained and advocated the adoption of the report.

The following resolution was offered by C. C. Burleigh, in addition to the report:

Resolved, That never, more than at the present time, has our enterprise demanded of its friends devotion to its interests; personal efforts for its advancement, and a large liberality in contributing to its funds; and that all the aspects of the cause and of the times, urge us to increased exertions in every department of anti-slavery action.

After eloquent addresses from C. C. Burleigh, and Samuel Aaron, the report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Moved by J. M. M'Kim, that a committee be appointed to circulate slips and take up donations and subscriptions to the funds of the society.

Eli Dillon, Mahlon B. Linton, B. S. Jones, Wm. H. Johnson and John Thomas were appointed the committee.

During the collection remarks were made by Lucretia Mott and Levi Coates.

Then adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

Elijah F. Pennypacker, the president of the society, in the chair. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The preamble and resolutions under consideration at the morning session, were again taken up and adopted as follows:

Whereas, in the prosecution of the righteous cause of "giving deliverance to the captive," the interest of those engaged is variously brought to bear on the several departments of the great work—each, perhaps, impressed with the paramount importance of his chosen part of the field of labor:—therefore,

Resolved, That while we would give all encouragement and aid, to the extent of our power, to the fugitive from injustice and oppression, our main and most vigorous exertions shall be for the overthrow of the abominable system which renders such aid necessary.

Resolved, That while we do all that in us lies, to elevate and improve the condition of the nominally free in our own States, we will not suffer ourselves to be diverted from our primary object of breaking up a system which has so degraded our fellow beings.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with those, who are making efforts for their own emancipation, or that of their relatives and friends, by soliciting funds to purchase their freedom from those who hold them in bondage, we nevertheless must decline all pecuniary aid in such purchase, regarding contributions for this object as a worse than useless appropriation of money, and as an indirect support of slavery.

Resolved, That we will discouarage such contributions, because those who give aid in this way, erroneously imagine they are promoting the cause of human freedom, when they may, in fact, be only transferring the bond to others equally entitled to their liberty.

Resolved, That while we recognize the duty of abstinence from the products of the unrequited toil of the stricken slave, and rejoice that the exertions of those who despise the gain of oppression keep the supply equal to the increasing demand for free labor goods, we will consider such abstinence as the beginning rather than the fulfillment of our duty, and that the paramount obligation resting on us, is to remove far from this nation the evil of its doings, in using our "neighbor's service without wages, and giving him not for his work."

The business committee made a further report.—The following resolutions, after a protracted debate, in which Thomas Earle, Rev. Mr. Gould, C. C. Burleigh, Albert L. Post, Samuel Aaron, and Lucretia Mott, participated, were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That at the present moment, and in the present state of affairs in our country, we look upon the abolition of slavery as a practical question of the first importance in the political, the moral, and the religious field; and hence we infer that those who undertake to instruct the people, or effect reforms in either of those departments, and yet neglect to use their influence against slavery, are either biased by selfish motives themselves, or are misled by those who are so governed.

Resolved, That if our teachers of religion, our editors of newspapers, and other periodicals, and our lecturers on moral reform, were themselves, or their families, subjected to a comparatively small part of the evils suffered by the most kindly treated of the slaves, they would, in our opinion, exclaim continually against the wrong, as anti-democratic, immoral, and unchristian, and would agitate the community without cessation, until that wrong should be removed.

Resolved, That as slavery is sustained by existing statutes, and constitutional enactments, enforced throughout our entire political union, and there is little prospect of its abolition while those statutes and enactments exist, hence, we consider the abrogation of them, whether found in constitutions or legislative acts, as one of the most prominent moral reforms, embraced in the anti-slavery enterprise: and as this reform is to be effected by the qualified and practical voters of the country, anti-slavery voters should give their own suffrages, and solicit those of others, for such representatives as are known to be favorable to the abrogation of those statutes and enactments.

Resolved, That we recommend the following declaration of intentions to be signed by the voters here present, and to be circulated for the signatures of other citizens; viz:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby declare our intention not to cast our suffrages for any candidate for president or vice-president of the United States, for governor of the State, or the State or National legislature, who is not an out-spoken opponent of slavery, and favorable to the abrogation of all statutes and constitutional provisions of the State, or of the United States, which in any manner sanction or aid the practice of slaveholding."

Resolved, That we recommend the questioning of candidates of the respective parties, as to their advocacy of the abrogation of all the constitutional and legal provisions under which the slave suffers, and in case a sufficient number do not give favorable answers, then that temporary candidates should be named for the concentration of abolition votes, not by way of establishing a third party, but as a most effective means, both of serving the cause of the slave, and of avoiding the supposed necessity of such a pary.

Whereas, the efforts made last year in aid of the Anti-Slavery Fair, held in Philadelphia, proved a most efficient help to the cause, not only by the amount of funds raised, but by the interest excited in the neighborhoods where meetings were held to work and consult on the best plans to be pursued; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the abolitionists of Eastern Pennsylvania to use efforts to increase the efficiency of this means of adding to the anti-slavery fund, and by their liberal contributions, to make the approaching Fair more attractive and more profitable than any preceding one.

The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions and donations, reported that they had received in cash, (which will be acknowledged in detail by the treasurer,) $104 26; and in pledges, $280 50.

On motion of Lucretia Mott,

Resolved, That abolitionists have cause to thank God and take courage, in the evidences furnished, that the advocacy of their principles, and the carrying out of their measures, are producing an agitation in, and shaking the false rest of, all the religious sects in the land, and leading to a just discrimination between the preaching of creeds and dogmas, as the gospel of Christ, and that practical righteousness, by which His true followers are ever distinguished.

On motion of Charles C. Burleigh,

Resolved, That we heartily approve the purpose of the American Anti-Slavery Society to hold a meeting in Philadelphia on the tenth anniversary of its formation; and that we hope the friends of immediate emancipation in this State will feel a lively interest in the measure, and do what they may, by general attendance or otherwise, to make it eminently productive of good to the cause.

On motion of J. Miller M'Kim,

Resolved, inasmuch as it is considered by some that the usefulness of the Pennsylvania Freeman would be promoted by certain alterations in its character and mode of publication, That the matter be referred to the executive committee for consideration, and that they be authorized to take such action in the matter as they may deem necessary.

The following resolutions were reported by the business committee. Their sentiments were approved by the meeting, but their full discussion being prevented by the lateness of the hour, they were laid on the table for future consideration:

Resolved, That in disfranchising forty thousand citizens, guilty of no offense, nor even suspected of any transgression of the laws, the State of Pennsylvania has acted with gross injustice, and in open violation of the very principles on which its government is avowedly based.

Resolved, That this injustice is exceedingly aggravated by the fact that the very government which deprives those forty thousand citizens of their rights, and denies them its protection, still compels them to contribute to its support.

Resolved, That the wickedness and meanness of the treatment of these injured citizens, is especially manifest, in that they are compelled to help in the payment of the tax levied for the special purpose of saving the credit and preserving the honor of the commonwealth; that in other words, the State is disgracing itself, to maintain its honor by virtually robbing its weaker and poorer citizens to pay its debts.

The committee on the roll made a report, by which it appears that two hundred and thirty-two persons enrolled themselves as members.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be presented to the trustees and proprietors of this house, for their kindness in opening their doors to us on the present occasion; and to the citizens of this borough and neighborhood, who have extended their hospitality to our citizens.

Then adjourned, without day.

TH. S. CAVENDER, *Secretary.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN INDIA.

The Address of the South Durham British India Society, to the honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the redemption from slavery of ten millions of human beings in the British territories in India.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, Joseph Pease, esq. of Darlington, as representative of the South Durham British India Society, accompanied by Joseph Brotherton, and Wm. Ewart, esquires, M. P.'s, and William Howitt, esq. as members of the different branches of the British India Society, presented the following address to the Court of Directors of the India House, on their late act, abolishing slavery throughout the British territories in India.

These gentlemen were received in a most friendly manner, and in reply, the chairman assured them that there was the most sincere desire on the part of the directors of the India house to carry into effect any measure which may contribute to the improvement of the condition of the natives in British India, convinced as they were that by just measures they should at the same time best consult the real interests of India and of England.

THE ADDRESS.

Gentlemen—The members of the South Durham British India Society hasten to convey to you the expression of the high and heartfelt satisfaction with which we have heard of that noble act by which you have at once, in the most unassuming manner, given freedom to the slaves of India. We have never hesitated to lift up boldly our voice, both to you and the British public, against the abuses of power, and the errors of government, in India, by which the interests of the empire and of humanity were sacrificed, and much poverty and misery created; and, as men having no interests but the good of our fellow-creatures, we are therefore the more prompt in hastening to bear our testimony to this, your great and philanthropic act. We do not hesitate to declare it to be, in our opinion, the most brilliant one which has distinguished the very remarkable career of your company. Your conquests and military achievements are amongst the most extraordinary which mark the annals of mankind, and are mournfully recognized by a great mass of our countrymen, and men of all nations, as amongst the most splendid contributions to the glory of the English name. But we, as men, as philanthropists, and as Christians, see in these transactions much injustice, much injury to the innocent, much violation of Christian principle; and we turn from these, which dazzle the unreflecting multitude, with the most unmixed satisfaction and congratulation, to this act of genuine and unalloyed glory, this peaceful but permanent triumph, the gift of freedom to ten millions of slaves.

Gentlemen, this is an act on which you may well look with a proud satisfaction; you will never do so more sincerely than on your death-beds. It is an act of pure humanity, unstained with bloodshed, untarnished with crime, unembittered by oppression; it is one which will change the tide of feeling in a hundred millions of hearts. The acts of your predecessors and agents have often called down from heaven the imprecation of the suffering natives on their heads; but this will call down on yours the blessing of liberated millions.

Gentlemen, we do not hesitate to declare this act to be, in our opinion, one of the greatest and most brilliant which distinguishes, not merely the history of modern attempts to abolish slavery, but of modern times altogether. We hail it—the hundred millions of the natives of India, the thirty millions of our countrymen at home will hail it—as the commencement of a new era in your policy of government, as a pledge of other and continuous benefits to come. We desire to look upon it as the most magnificent proof that you recognize in the exercise of justice and humanity, not only your awful responsibilities before God, as governors of a great empire, but that justice and sound wisdom are synonymous. We desire, as we have never failed to remonstrate with you on the condition of India, and to urge you to advance to these just and necessary changes, now to strengthen your hands in the good work. Acknowledging that the glory of all great achievements for the good of man, belongs in the highest degree to God, the framer and moulder of human hearts, and the great helper in every work of benevolence, we yet are not the less disposed to award to every man or body of men the just meed of praise, as sincere laborers in the vineyard of God's mercies; and we exhort you, as fellow-laborers for the relief of suffering human nature, to go on in the course you have thus so nobly commenced. Be assured that it is not less the true course of humanity than of sound policy and of pecuniary interest.—The more you advance the prosperity of the people in India, the more you raise the value and proceeds of your great stake in that country, of which you have already had a striking proof, in the increase of exports and imports, of £2,130,566, in the port of Calcutta alone, in 1840–1, arising from the additional grants of land, and the encouragement given to the cultivation of cotton, rice, indigo, &c. The more, as thus manifested, you enable your India laborers to purchase our manufactured articles, the more you will be conducive to the removal of that vast mass of destitution which weighs down the groaning millions of our manufacturing population at home, and even threatens the very stability of our commonwealth. The people of England and the people of India are alike concerned in the advance of your late wise and generous movements; you stand, in fact, gentlemen, in a more important and influential position than any other body of men in the world. It is in your power to release two great empires from their difficulties, to employ and render happy nearly one hundred and fifty millions of your fellow-men in India and Great Britain, and to diffuse contentment and prosperity where now poverty and distress reign; and that merely by proceeding in the course you have now adopted, and simply giving freedom and employment to the Indian people. It is in your power to do what the anti-slavery society, with all its host of philanthropic men, its vast exertions, its enormous expenditure, backed by all the power of the British government, has yet failed to do. You can drive slavery and the slave trade out of the world, by the simple operation of employing your one hundred millions of laborers at 2d. a day, in the growth of cotton, sugar, indigo, &c. so as to expel the slave-drivers of America, North and South, with their expensive labor, out of the European market. You have every motive which can stimulate humanity to proceed—benevolence to your fellow-men, and wealth and influence for yourselves; and for the accomplishment of this, you have the finest and amplest field of action which ever was put into the hands of any body of men by the Governor of the universe. We hear, with profound satisfaction, that you have now zealously entered on this mighty field of action, by liberal grants of land for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, &c. and by the appointment of experienced men to carry into effect this cultivation. We sincerely exhort you to press on in this course, to appoint still more experienced men to carry out these your plans of cultivation, and thus to occupy, for the benefit of millions on both sides of the water, those vast wastes, which now only nourish the tiger and the serpent.

When we call to mind the great body of men who are declared, by themselves, to be zealously laboring to abolish slavery all over the world—when we call to mind their number, their wealth, their influence, and their resources—when we consider their character for shrewdness, as men of business, and moreover that they have recognized, in the great anti-slavery convention of three years ago, free labor as the great and legitimate means of expelling slavery out of the world, and India as the grand field for its exercise, we cannot avoid expressing our deep regret to learn that this body has, notwithstanding its great influence, sagacity, and professed zeal to annihilate slavery all over the world, taken no step to induce you to adopt the measures we have now to congratulate you on having adopted, nor have once solicited you to free that vast mass of from ten to twelve millions of slaves to whom you have now given freedom. This conduct is to us more remarkable, as that society has investigated the actual state of slavery in India, and described it in its official records as even more appalling than that of the blacks in America. We are, moreover, struck with surprise at the silence with which this great body, who display before the world so prominently and continually their burning zeal for the abolition of slavery all over the world, have received this your munificent act of the manumission of ten millions of the human family. When we recollect that in fifty years of most arduous exertion, this vast body, with its resources and appliances, and with the zealous support of the whole British power, have never succeeded in procuring the gratuitous liberation of a single thousand of slaves, but have been induced by despair to purchase at a cost of twenty million pounds of English money, the liberty of eight hundred thousand slaves, we are lost in wonder at their apathy on this great occasion. We place their acclamations on the purchase of eight hundred thousand negroes, side by side with their silence on the voluntary enfranchisement of ten millions of human beings, and find ourselves at a total loss to account for this silence on the ordinary principles of action in zealous and honest men.

But, gentlemen, the indifference, the inconsistency, or the interested motives of others, cannot re-

duce one iota the real value or the real glory of your present wise and Christian proceeding. Before God and good men your deed will bear its intrinsic character of benevolence and good policy. As men, who have long zealously exhorted you to this course, we here tender you our hearty thanks, and look forward to a continuance of this line of policy in your Indian territories, as pregnant with the blessings of freedom and prosperity to every quarter of the globe. We rejoice in having in any degree been instrumental in moving you to this course, and pray that the common Father of mankind, and the Rewarder of every good and merciful deed, may strengthen your hearts and your hands to effect, by wise reforms of all the evils of our Indian empire, the growth of far greater wealth and blessings to our mother country than she has yet derived from all her colonies.

Signed on behalf of the South Durham British India Society, by

JOSEPH PEASE, sen. Feethams, Darlington.

N. B. Now, we ask you whether a society which purchases eight hundred thousand of slaves with £20,000,000 of England's money, or a society which labors to redeem ten millions of slaves without money and without price, be the true abolition society?

—

Act No. 5, of 1843, passed by the honorable the president of the council of India, in council, on the 7th of April, 1843, with the assent of the right honorable the governor-general of India.*

An act for declaring and amending the law regarding the condition of slavery within the territories of the East India Company.

1. It is hereby enacted and declared, that no public officer shall, in execution of any decree or order of court, or for the enforcement of any demand of rent or revenue, sell, or cause to be sold, any person, or the right to the compulsory labor or services of any person, on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery.

2. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no rights arising out of an alledged property in the person and services of another, as slave, shall be enforced by any civil or criminal court, or magistrate, within the territories of the East India Company.

3. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry, or by the exercise of any art, calling, or profession; or by inheritance, assignment, gift, or bequest; shall be dispossessed of any such property, or prevented from taking possession thereof, on the ground that such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived, was a slave.

4. And it is hereby enacted, that any act which would be a penal offense if done to a free man, shall be equally an offense if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery.

N. B. Our authority for the number of slaves in British India, is Mr. Scoble, secretary to the anti-slavery society, derived, we believe, from evidence laid before the House of Commons.

* This act, though here ostensibly stated to be the act of the governor-general and council of India, was sent out by the *Court of Directors*, they being the only body which has the power to abolish slavery. (See act of William IV. cap. 85.) Before presenting this address, we were officially informed of the proper body to whom to present it.

We have heretofore noticed the proposal to publish a periodical of general progress, at Oberlin, Ohio. We now publish the prospectus, and commend it to the attention of the public:

THE REFORMER;

PUBLISHED BY A REFORM ASSOCIATION.

JAMES A. THOME, W. B ORVIS, *Editors.*

Devoted to temperance, anti-slavery, moral reform, peace, health reform, Christian union, Christian retrenchment, female elevation, general education, parental reform, professional reform, national reform, self-denial, unreserved devotion to God abounding in works of faith, and labors of love. Sanctification of the Church, conversion of the world, the glory of God.

"Be ye holy, for I am holy." "Be filled with the Spirit."

Free discussion in the spirit of Christ; baptism of the Holy Ghost; God's kingdom within.

The above association of friends of general reform, purpose publishing a periodical entitled, "The Reformer," advocating the various branches of Christian enterprise in their connection and mutual relations, as their importance and varying prominence may seem to demand. It is esteemed very desirable that the various reforms of the age should be dispassionately discussed, in a meek and Christian spirit, free from that carping and rancor, that railing and calumny, crimination and recrimination, which so poison and embitter many of the periodicals of the present day.

Moreover, it is deemed highly desirable that a cheaper and more concise method of discussing reform principles should be adopted. The public cannot well spare the labor of wading through the lumber of a half dozen or dozen weeklies, tri-weeklies, and dailies, of mammoth dimensions, in order to cull out what might be condensed into one alternate weekly, of half the size, and half the cost to the reader.

True, this retrenchment in the number and size of periodicals would greatly increase the amount of editorial labor, in order to digest, abbreviate, and re-write the matter to be published; but it would be an incredible saving, both of time and expense, to the reader. Therefore it is proposed to examine and elucidate the GREAT PRINCIPLES OF REFORM; presenting in a consecutive and concise form those principles which have been settled, and in the same manner investigate those which have not yet been fully established; granting perfect freedom of inquiry and expression, when kept within the bounds of a meek spirit, and presented in a relevant and concise form.

It has now come to be understood that all reforms must go hand in hand; that they cannot be divorced from each other and prosper; but that minds occupied on one exclusive branch of reform a great length of time, often become bigoted, fanatical, and censorious.

While a division of labor is, to a certain extent, useful, yet on moral subjects the heart must be duly expanded in regard to all the principles of benevolence, in order to secure a well-proportioned religion.

TERMS.—We wish to publish on such terms that all who desire such a periodical may be able to obtain it. The poor should not be shut out from the light of truth because of their pecuniary condition, since Christ has said, "The poor have the gospel preached to them," and the present being a time of great embarrassment in money matters, we propose to those who wish to countenance such a periodical, to do all they can for us, and do that when we most need their aid, and let the paper be sent to themselves, and as many more as possible. It will be desirable to place the paper on a permanent basis, and have it regularly published as often as once in two weeks, of the size of the Oberlin Evangelist, or Advocate of Moral Reform; and filled mostly with original matter. We desire nothing for ourselves as editors and publishers, but simply a livelihood, however that may come; and we only ask the friends of reform to support the paper for themselves, while we shall do our utmost to make it worth vastly more than its cost.

Nominal price of the "Reformer," $1 per year; six copies for $5. Those receiving this prospectus, are requested to procure subscribers for the Reformer. Address (post paid) "The Reformer," Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio.

N. B. No. 1 will be issued August 23, 1843.

We heartily wish the friendly undertakers of this work entire success. Will they permit us to suggest that they might with great propriety insert in their list of reforms, *commercial reform?*

From the National Intelligencer.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND AMERICAN CREDIT.

Few of our readers, we dare say, but were sensibly impressed with the anecdote related in the extract from General James Hamilton's anti-repudiation speech, which we published a few days ago, of his conversation with a British officer who had, unfortunately for him, invested the savings of his life, in American southern State stocks. The mention of the name of this officer, (Sir John Morrillyon Wilson,) has induced a friend of ours to furnish us with a copy of a letter received from him on the same subject, some two years ago, by a distinguished officer of our own army, which has appeared to us of sufficient interest (nothing forbidding it) to publish, as exhibiting the actual operation of the State delinquencies upon those individuals who were induced by their confidence in American honor to invest their all in the State securities; and as showing also the feeling of the army, as well as of the intelligent people of England, towards the United States at the moment when there was some reason to apprehend a rupture between the two countries.

The writer of the subjoined letter, it may be premised, was captured, severely wounded, at Chippewa, on the 5th of July, 1814, and, with his friend Major General Sir Phineas Riall, also badly wounded, and captured at the battle of Niagara, some twenty days later, lay, together with our Major General Scott, (he too being badly wounded,) for some time, at first near Buffalo, and afterwards on the road between Buffalo and Albany, until they were able to travel. From association and community of suffering, a friendship was contracted between these officers, and General Scott, who assisted their return to England on parole, and facilitated their journey in the United States, previous to their departure; of which, and other civilities received at that time, such a sense has been entertained by those officers, that both Sir Phineas and Sir John have ever since been unbounded in their attentions to all Americans falling within their reach.

This explanation will serve to introduce to our readers the following letter from Sir J. M. Wilson, to General Scott:

ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, Oct. 9, 1841.

My Dear General Scott: Upwards of twenty-seven years have now passed away since I was opposed to you at *Chippewa*, and was afterwards your prisoner and *fellow-sufferer* near Buffalo. Yet, during that time, I have never ceased to feel a grateful recollection of your kindness to me, and a high admiration of those chivalrous feelings which animated you in battle. And it is the recollection of these stirring and by-gone times, and the elevated opinion entertained of you, by Sir Phineas Riall and myself, which now induces me to write to you.

The favorable impression I had received on passing through different States of the Union, in 1814, both in respect of their moral tone, of their industry, and resources, and of the *Saxon blood*, which seemed everywhere spurring them into *active* and *honorable* existence, induced me in a *credulous* and evil hour to invest nearly all the money I possessed, viz: £7,500, in New Orleans canal and banking shares, and Mississippi and Indiana State stocks; and now, alas, none of these three *concerns* pay their dividends! I have a wife and six children, and two of your musket balls are still lodged in my body; and under this pressure from without (as well as *within*) you will not be surprised if I sometimes feel a little nervous about the interests of my family.

Will you, then, dear General Scott, pardon my writing to you; and inform me whether or not, in your opinion, the legislatures of the above States are *wanting* in those high feelings of honor and honesty for which I gave them credit; or whether their present embarrassment has arisen out of unexpected difficulties, and that they had not sufficient time to meet their engagements? If you be kind enough to give me your opinion on this subject, I know that it will be an *honest* one; and I shall therefore appreciate it.

I often hear of you from your countrymen who visit England, and I hear of your health, and your advancement in the estimation of the Union, with great satisfaction.

The gloom and *distrust* which the failure of the United States Bank, (and the States to which I have referred,) have produced in England is VERY GREAT; yet still I wish that the same friendly feelings were entertained by the citizens of the United States for Englishmen, which Englishmen, I am happy to say, everywhere entertain for them. But the borderers on both sides, I fear, are a restless set, and nothing save the wisdom and best exertions of such calm and dispassionate men as yourself, and those who are competent to subdue and control the vices of the turbulent, will be able to preserve to those two great countries the blessings of peace.

We read with great regret in this country the accounts of the *doings* on both sides of your northern frontier. There is not an Englishman of character and common sense, who would not deprecate a war with America; but you must look after your people on the border, as well as we. I think you will find Bull is a touchy fellow when you rouse him, and though willing to take *more* from his *cousin* in America than from anybody else, yet there are limits to his forbearance. Could *you* but multiply yourself into a dozen presidents, of as many States, I am sure all this ill feeling would soon subside. As for my single self, the marked kindness extended both to General Riall and me by your countrymen has converted us more or less into *Americans*, and induced a confidence in their public securities, honor, and good faith, which I am *now afraid* will prove the ruin of, my dear general, yours, most faithfully,

J. MORILLYON WILSON.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Further selections from the papers brought by the Hibernia and Great Western.

Mr. Bright, a Quaker, and anti-corn law leaguer, has been elected to parliament in the tory borough of Durham. This event is the occasion of great discussion between the ministerial and opposition presses. We gather from the whole, that it is an event marking the turn of the popular tide against Sir Robert Peel's administration. The Morning Chronicle discourses upon it as follows:

Mr. Bright has been returned from Durham by a majority of 78. The numbers at the close of the polls were—Bright, 488; Purvis, 410. The result of this election, is an unequivocal indication of a change in the opinions of the electoral body. The dissatisfaction with the Peel government, is rapidly extending. From the first murmurings of discontent in the clubs, the dissension has gone on in the newspapers of the party, amongst their supporters in parliament; has been manifested at public meetings, and in after-dinner speeches, until at length it broke out in open mutiny in the cabinet. Never was the break-up of a party so rapid and so complete. The secret of the continued existence of the present government, is not its possession of any principle of vitality in itself, but the difficulty, in the present state of the electoral opinion of the country, of replacing it by one sufficiently strong in parliamentary confidence to justify it in assuming office. But the conviction of the utter incapacity and dishonesty of this government is extending to the great body of the people. Hopes disappointed, pledges unfulfilled, promises broken; the policy which they promised to carry out abandoned, the policy they denounced, and for denouncing which they had obtained office—the spectacle of all this, so disgraceful to public men, so repugnant to the honest, straight-forward feelings of the country, is not lost upon the constituencies. They are, however slowly, most certainly awakening to a sense of the true character of the monstrous imposition that was practised upon them. We always thought that some experience of a tory government would cure the country of its admiration of it, but we could have scarcely hoped that the lesson would have been so well taught in so short a time. Were there a general election to-morrow, and the simple test of opinion—confidence, or no confidence in Sir Robert Peel, we firmly believe that Sir Robert Peel would be beaten by a considerable majority. But constituencies have to declare, not only that they have not confidence in one man, but that they *have* confidence in another. This is exactly our minister's safety. He is at present, even amongst his friends, a political necessity, tolerated for want of a better. The general opinion some time ago was, that his colleagues would try the experiment of doing without him. If, however, under Lord Stanley's impetuous direction, they do not make haste, the country will very likely anticipate them. The numbers at this election, as we have said, were—Bright, 488; Purvis, 410; giving the liberal a majority of 78. At the previous election, in May, the numbers were—Dungannon, 507; Bright, 405; giving the tory a majority of 102. Thus the liberal candidate had at this election 83 *more* than at the last, and the tory 97 *less*; and this is a constituency of about 900. Nor should it be forgotten that the tories had at this election the advantages of Lord Londonderry's influence. At the last election that very silly and capricious nobleman, still smarting under the refusal of either the Paris, or the St. Petersburgh embassy, took no trouble to put forward his "old influence" at Durham. A lord-lieutenancy, a regiment, and a ribbon, have since stimulated the patriotism of the disappointed diplomatist, and the tory cause received all the aid of his influence at this election It was in vain, however. The discontent of the electors with the present government, was too strong to be overcome, and in the return of Mr. Bright they have given unequivocal indication of a decided change of opinion, that we believe is becoming general amongst, the constituencies of the empire.

Ireland.—Many are perplexed at the course of O'Connell, especially at the uniform declaration of himself and his friends, that they will in no case resort to force, except in self-defense. And, it is frequently asked how anything can thus be effected, and what will be the next move. These questions are thus answered in the Dublin Warden, a tory paper:

"Can the repealers bring matters to a crisis no otherwise than by rebellion? They can, and they will. This crisis may, indeed, be followed by rebellion; but it may just as probably eventuate in the triumph of treason, unpurchased by a single blow. O'Connell will proceed to the general election of his 300 delegates; the whole country in an uproar of excitement. The chosen representatives then assemble in the Conciliation hall, and proceed to pass laws—' of course,' as Mr. O'Connell significantly assures us, 'not obligatory upon the people, but at the same time very likely to be obeyed.' One of the laws thus passed, is fixity of tenure; and from the day of its affirmation by the parliament of the Conciliation hall, rents will be at an end in Ireland. Combination against rents is just as easy as combination against tythe. How can the landlords deal with this, or how can the government deal with it? Chase out some half-dozen of the mutineers for martyrdom, to deter the others—eject them from their holdings? What then? They go out, and are supported from the repeal exchequer, and their farms lie untenanted. for who dares take them, or who will take them? But the proprietor will farm it himself. What then? Who dares till it for him? Well, then, distrain. Distrain—what, distrain the whole country? No; choose, as in the former case, some half-dozen victims—seize their cattle and sell them. Sell them—why, who dares buy them, in the presence of five hundred thousand repealers? Again, we ask, how could the proprietary or the government deal with such a combination, backed by the accumulated treasury of the repeal confederation? And yet every day is hurrying us nearer and nearer, to such a consummation, and the preparations are nearly completed, and the hour for calling the delegates together will have arrived, perhaps, before three weeks. This is the next move in the chess game of Irish politics."

The Marquis of Salisbury, on Wednesday evening, gave a magnificent entertainment, at his mansion, in Arlington street, to the king of Hanover. The banquet was served up in the spacious dining-room, for a party of thirty-four. His majesty came attended by Captain Slicher, and accompanied by Baron Falche; and the Duke of Wellington, Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Marquis of Granby, his excellency Count Kielmansegge, Earl and countess of Wilton, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Earl and Countess of Brownlow, Viscount and Viscountess Beresford, Viscount Cantilupe, Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, Lord Bloomfield, Lady Le Despencer, Mr. John and Lady Anne Beckett, Sir Frederick Trench, Mr. Alexander Hope, &c included the circle at dinner to meet the king.

[It is to be presumed that this is a list of the greatest tories in England.]

Father Mathew's Temperance Mission.—Yesterday morning the Rev. Father Mathew, assisted by the advocates, paid and unpaid, of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, resumed his labors on the ground lately consecrated for a Roman Catholic Cemetery, in the Commercial road East. The people again assembled in immense numbers, and great anxiety was manifested on their part to hear and see the man who has produced such a great moral revolution in the sister kingdom among his own countrymen. The Rev. Mr. Moore, a Roman Catholic clergyman of Virginia street chapel; the Rev. G. S. Smith, Earl Stanhope, Dr. Oxley, and other advocates of temperance, were on the platform, and many ladies were also present. There were a great many speeches made during the day. The best speech of the day was made by a private soldier in the Grenadier Guards, who took the pledge, and whose language was really eloquent, and made a deep impression on his hearers. The orations of the other speakers were very commonplace, and sometimes outrageously extravagant; but they had the effect of inducing a great many people to take the pledge from Father Mathew. After the pledge had been administered to twelve batches of about 100 each, Earl Stanhope addressed the multitude in a long speech. The noble lord was very warmly cheered at the conclusion of his speech. When the cheering had subsided Father Mathew addressed the multitude. In the course of his address he said a brother he dearly loved was the proprietor of a large distillery in Ireland, the bare walls of which cost £30,000, and he was compelled to close it, and was almost ruined by the temperance movement in that country, and the pledge which the people had taken to abstain from intoxicating drinks. The husband of his only sister, whom he also dearly loved, was a distiller, and became a bankrupt from the same cause. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was sorry to speak of these things, but when he was accused of being instigated to do what he had done to enrich himself, he felt compelled to deny the charge. It had been also intimated that he was making a large profit by the sale of medals—he never profited a shilling and never would. There were two hundred of them sold on Monday for a shilling each. The expenses of the day amounted to £15, and the overplus, if any, would be devoted to the furtherance of the cause of total abstinence. (Cheers.) He concluded by exhorting the people to come forward and take the pledge. "Come forward, my friends—Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen—and join in taking the pledge to abstain from that which has been the cause of so much crime and misery in this beloved country; come forward, all of you, and kneel down; don't be ashamed, my friends, to do it publicly; several ladies and gentlemen have condescended to take the pledge with you—come forward, my friends, and follow the example of that good nobleman, Earl Stanhope, who took the pledge with his more humble fellow countrymen and countrywomen on this ground—come forward and take the pledge, and you will never have cause to regret it." Upwards of two hundred persons made their way through the crowd, with the assistance of the police, and answered Father Mathew's appeal, by taking the pledge kneeling, in which they were joined by a number of well-dressed persons, who descended from the platform for that purpose. Father Mathew gave them his blessing, and touched them all. He then ascended the platform again, and parted with Earl Stanhope, who proceeded to his carriage, and was loudly cheered as he drove away. The proportion of English was greater than on Monday. Upward of 50,000 persons visited the ground yesterday.—*London paper.*

Communications.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

I have observed, copied into the Standard of July 27th and August 10th, four articles from as many whig papers, reviling the democratic party, or portions of it, for inconsistency in reference to abolition, as contrasted with its course in relation to suffrage in Rhode Island, and the repeal of the Irish union.

Those articles were doubtless written for the reading of abolitionists, and to be copied into abolition papers, for the purpose of enjoling anti-slavery men into the support of whig candidates for Congress, who will not advocate the abrogation of the constitutional and legal provisions which sustain slavery, as well as into the support of a whig candidate for the presidency who is avowedly opposed to abolition, "gradual or immediate;" and their republication by anti-slavery papers, unaccompanied by corresponding censure of whig inconsistencies and short-comings, will undoubtedly have, to some extent, the intended effect; for human nature is such, that if we see constantly the defects of one man, or of one party, exhibited, and rarely or never those of another man or party, we soon acquire a greater preference for that whose faults are overlooked, and a disposition to elevate it above the other. Thus, I may be a gross slanderer of one of two men engaged in a quarrel, or of one of two religious or political contending parties, without uttering a word that is absolutely false of either; I may portray all the faults of the one, and all the merits of the other, overlooking the counterbalancing faults and merits of each—and thus I am guilty of gross deception, intentional or unintentional, although no single expression may be false. If our anti-slavery papers dwell chiefly on the faults of the democrats, and the virtues of the whigs, they will do what they can towards deceiving the people, as well, I think, as towards injuring their own cause.

The selections alluded to apply epithets, intended to be opprobrious, to designate the democratic party, instead of calling it by the name which its opponents originally gave it, and which it willingly adopted. I am well persuaded that our abolition newspapers in general would not select from democratic newspapers articles applying epithets to designate the whig party, articles which that party itself does not employ—not even the name which a large portion of that party once voluntarily chose, but abandoned after it became unpopular. This discrimination may be proper, if our anti-slavery organizations are fairly understood to be devoted to the whig party and its principles, but not if they profess to be independent, and as far as possible impartial, in respect to the parties, commending and condemning each only so far as it may go right or wrong in reference to slavery.

The effect of this partiality must be injurious to the anti-slavery cause; first, because it tends to convince democrats of the truth of what some pro-slavery organs in that party have asserted, viz: that abolitionism is a branch of whiggism, organized for employment in particular sections of the country, not for the benefit of the slaves, but of the whigs; and that abolitionists, as a class, oppose the natural rights of white men, while they sustain those of the colored man—thus tending to prevent democrats from joining the abolition ranks; secondly, because it tends to make the whigs think that they can obtain the abolition support, without giving them anything substantial in return; thirdly, it tends to the realization of this expectation; and fourthly, it introduces false principles in reference to slavery, and gives them currency in abolition prints, and thence in the minds of abolitionists.

The false principle embraced in the extracts made, on both occasions referred to, and which passed unrebuked in the Standard, is, that we have no right to legislate about slavery; that we must confine ourselves to mere opinions; and that we are morally bound to assist in perpetuating that which we know to be unjust and oppressive, because our forefathers contracted so to assist. This is a substantial repetition of the doctrine of Henry Clay, that that is property which the law declares to be property; and strikes at the very foundation of genuine anti-slavery.

There are misrepresentations in the extracts referred to, as there are in various speeches made in Congress and elsewhere, and copied into anti-slavery papers, in which, for every word that squints towards abolition, there are two which look straight towards whiggism. For instance, it is intimated that the South Carolina nullifying politicians were zealous advocates of the suffrage party in Rhode Island, when the contrary is notoriously the fact; and again, it is intimated that the suppression of freedom of petition and debate in Congress, is solely the work of the democrats, while in truth it was never done without extensive whig aid, and was once done by the almost unanimous vote of the whigs.

I willingly admit the inconsistency of a large portion of the democratic party, in not carrying out in all points, and especially in reference to slavery, the general principles on which it acts. But I cannot admit that superior consistency is found in the whig party, and especially not in the four newspapers of that party from which the Standard copies. They profess, when they have abolition votes in view, to be great enemies of slavery, and great friends of an expression of opinion in the North against it; yet I do not think that the editor of any one of them would use his influence to get the meeting-house where he worships for an abolition meeting; nor that one of them supports a minister who ever opens his mouth against slavery; their zeal for abolition extends so far as to prefer above all others men in their own party for the presidency, one who is a slaveholder, and a defender of the system; and while they are eager to amend the United States Constitution, in reference to the veto power, or some other point which they conceive slightly to affect their own interest, they will not lift a finger nor utter a voice in behalf of such change of the Constitution as will abolish our support of slavery.—Even in the matters of Rhode Island suffrage, and of Irish repeal, which are the subjects of the revilings to which I have adverted, the inconsistency of whigs is as glaring as that of democrats. The whigs, including, I believe, the four papers alluded to, generally professed to believe that the right of suffrage ought to be extended in Rhode Island, by the voluntary act of those exercising political power; and many whigs have become conspicuous in the repeal cause; yet, while they would alter the Constitution of Rhode Island, and that of Ireland, to favor the principles of freedom, they will not alter that of the United States, to give rights to the slave, nor that of New-York, to give votes to the disfranchised people of color. The extracts in the Standard speak as if the democrats were the only opponents of the colored man's right to vote; yet in the last New-York legislature, not a single whig was found to advocate that right.

While treating of inconsistencies, it is well to bear in mind that those northern whigs who sympathize prodigiously with abolitionists on the eve of important elections, are birds of the same feather with those southern men who are loudest in denouncing abolition, and death to abolitionists; that while a majority of the people of the United States are democrats, a majority of the slaveholders are whigs; that the strongest slaveholding districts give the strongest whig vote; that a large majority of the northern clergymen who refuse to speak against slavery, of the members of ecclesiastical conferences that have refused to testify against it, and of the trustees or managers of meeting-houses and other buildings, who have refused to open those houses to abolitionists, are members of the whig party, as well as a majority of the railroad and steamboat managers, who have made the regulations complained of by abolitionists; that a majority of the merchants, and of the newspapers which have instigated mobs against the abolitionists, are whigs; that in the cities governed by whigs, there is far more of mobbing abolitionists than in those governed by democrats, and that the police in the latter are most efficient on such occasions. And let us remember, when talking of consistency, that the whig legislatures which passed resolutions favoring anti-slavery action by Congress, in view of abolition votes, have so far as the result has been tested, uniformly backed those resolutions by sending senators to Congress either directly opposed to them, or who would do nothing in their behalf. Let us also bear in mind, that in the zeal so unanimously professed by the whigs for the interest of the American laborer, that he should be protected from foreign competition, as contrasted with their general refusal to do anything for abolishing our northern participation in robbing the southern slave of the profits of his industry, we have an inconsistency similar in character, and quite as palpable as those of the democrats which are brought forward to seduce abolitionists from their only just and expedient policy, that of bestowing their votes for those who will go for the entire extirpation of all the national and State participation of the North in the enslaving of the human race, and of making every other political question subordinate to this, as justice and common honesty require.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURERS.

I was glad to observe, in the call to the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a hint that it would be well "to confine their attention and labors to the necessities of the enterprise." This caution has been needed for some time; and the necessity for giving it, seems to have become imperative. And this necessity is not confined to the National Convention. All our conventions need cautions upon this point. There is a constant tendency among our agents and lecturers, to bring in every other subject in which they feel interested, to the detriment of the true purpose of their appointment and agency.

However much interest an individual may have in what he is pleased to call the "property question," it is no subject for discussion in an anti-slavery lecture, or convention. Nor should he manifest more interest in giving notice of such a convention, than in the anti-slavery meeting which he is attending. Nor is it best to occupy every leisure hour during adjournment, with the discussion of questions which are remote from the great cause which they are supposed to maintain. Such a course does incalculable harm to the cause of abolition, and binds the subject of freeing the poor bondmen with the question whether I may live in a better house than my neighbor, or ride my own horse, when another person is on foot. It is needless to dwell on the results which follow such a course. It is sufficient to say that they are evil, and only evil, continually. I will mention one or two, as an illustration of the character and effects of the whole. In all our towns, there are more or less minds inquiring after the truth. They are almost persuaded to enter upon the work with a whole heart. Such persons attend the lecture or convention, and find the speaker engaged discussing a question entirely remote from the great subject of human rights, as connected with the slave—the hour to which the convention proper had adjourned, not having yet arrived by a few minutes. They are disgusted, both with the matter and manner of remark, and go away believing that there is more truth than they have supposed in the charge, that abolition is nothing but disorganization; that its object is not the freedom of the slave only and chiefly, but the upturning of society, the destruction of all law and order. It is not my purpose to say whether such an inference, from these premises, is right or wrong; but it is made, and naturally made. During the same half day, the speakers from abroad may give notice half a dozen times, of a convention of ultra measures about Sabbath, or property, or communities of joint stock, and thus lead the indifferent to believe that abolition is not love of the slave.

There are also in all our towns, some men who are utterly opposed to all abolition movements. What a harvest have such to gather, after a convention where everything has been discussed but the subject on hand, and that in the most offensive manner. But with manner I have nothing to do; it may be an infirmity. But the introduction of every possible subject but the one of special importance, or making such subject apparently of superior interest, is harming the cause, and is the result of a defect in judgment. Lecturers should be employed and sent out among the people, who will spend their strength in speaking for the slave, not exhaust all their powers in the adjourned hours of the convention, in discussing subjects calculated to prejudice still further the great cause which they ought to plead, and cannot plead successfully, because they have spent all their strength on other topics. This has become a crying evil; and many good and true men will not contribute their funds in support of such agencies. They do not do good. It requires the most devoted and patient labors of the true friends of the cause a long time to heal the wounds which have been inflicted upon it. It is to be hoped that the convention about to be held will take this subject into solemn deliberation. On the character and judgment of the agents of the society, very much depends. Men should be employed who are ready to labor and die for the slave, not for anything and everything else; tying the living body of abolition to the dead carcass of "no-government," "no-property," no-church;" men who will feel that they have enough to do to plead for the slave, without making prominent other matters which only excite disgust and contempt.

I do not speak in this manner to reproach any of our lecturers. They are as liable to err as other men; and their faults should be forgiven. But it is becoming an error too common to be passed by unnoticed and unrebuked, to consider other questions as of greater importance, and to give them the precedence. Some, many anti-slavery people will not contribute to support a lecturer on Fourierism, or any other ism but abolitionism; and if our agents cannot conform themselves to that, then let others be chosen in their stead. Let not the community be prejudiced needlessly against the cause of freedom. Let not any other subject come in to occupy the minds and hearts of the people, and thus cause them to forget the slave. Let not the inquiring be repelled, and the devoted, self-consecrated soul be disheartened, by the agitation of other topics, as remote from the abolition of slavery as the centre from the poles.

ANTI-CONFUSION.

LETTER FROM OHIO.

MASSILLON Aug. 21, 1843.

As many readers of the Standard feel interested in the series of Conventions being held in the West, I have thought some account of the success attending them, might be pleasant. The conventions in New-York were numerously attended, and the people anxious to learn, and ready to act. We should have left the State with the belief that, with the efficient laborers now employed there, the State would soon be revolutionized; but just as we were about to leave, we had a specimen of the spirit that is ruling a large class of the Liberty men of that State, and which, if it still continues to rule, must make all men lose their confidence in anti-slavery principles, as exemplified in the course of those who profess to advocate them. At Lockport, where we held our last meeting, Alvan Stewart's letter had done its work, and all were on the strict watch to see what sort of "axe" we would grind, and before we had passed an hour in meeting, showed that however much confidence they might profess to have in the doctrine of love to man, they did not put any confidence in its practical application. It would take too much time to allude to all the discouragements we met with there, and only adding the position that one *anti-slavery* clergyman assumed, I will pass on to Ohio. The position was this, that a church did not unchurch itself, by the commission of sin; perhaps the author of the sentiment meant, that the church not unchurching itself, passed over as the church from God to Satan, and continued laboring in his service as a body. I must add, also, that there are a few *real* friends of the slave there, little as the public appreciate the cause.

From this, it is most refreshing to pass to Ohio, and the state of things existing here. We landed at Ashtabula, on Friday, Aug 11th, and held a convention in Jefferson that afternoon: we found there had been a meeting that morning, which had been addressed by the Hon. J. R. Giddings and others. The meeting was crowded and enthusiastic, and among other delegates from a distance, I observed seven slaves from Virginia. We spent two days with Mr. Giddings, which were full of interest to us, from the information he gave us of the course, both of northern and southern men on the floor of Congress. Among other interesting matters, was a communication from Cassius M. Clay, in which he says, he knows not which excites his indignation most, the "bragadocia of the South, or the cowardly manner in which the North submits to it." It must be extremely satisfactory to our northern dough-faced members of Congress to know, that after they have lost self-respect so much, as to lick the shoes of their southern masters, their only reward for all their services, is, the scorn and ridicule of the men they serve.

Saturday we held a meeting in Ashtabula, and Sunday in Austinburgh; both meetings crowded and enthusiastic. The people here do not cavil and ask us about this, that, and the other, but hearing us say, we are friends of the slave, they strike hands with us, and bid us God speed. One day with the noble Buckeyes, would raise the heart of the most despondent.

From Austinburgh the friends forwarded us to Salem, where we had a mass meeting in the woods, as no building could hold us; Judge King presided, and the meeting continued, with unceasing interest, for two days. It was a most beautiful sight to see the people pour into the woods on foot, on horseback, parties of from six to sixteen in wagons, women with new-born babes, and old men with one foot in the grave. In the evening two churches were thrown open and thronged to hear the discussion continued. It was acknowledged on all hands, that it was the most enthusiastic anti-slavery meeting ever held in Salem.

We next held an afternoon and evening meeting in New Lisbon; only a day's notice was given, but both were well attended. I forgot to mention in its place that a friend, Mr. Neely, of Cadiz, brought us a wagon and horses, and with real anti-slavery zeal, gave us the use of them to travel in this State.

We next held a meeting at Marlborough, where on Sunday, we held the meeting out of doors, as no church could contain the people; and though it was damp, and threatened rain, we had a crowd all day.

From Marlborough we came to this place, one of the greatest wheat markets in this country; and at first, it seemed as though we had brought our wares to a bad market; but the old saying is true here, "that a supply creates a demand," for the second meeting was three times as large as the first, and the prospect for to-morrow's meeting is very encouraging; but I find my sheet full, before I have spoken of many matters most interesting, which must be deferred. Yours truly,

W. A. WHITE.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1843.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society are hereby notified that its energies are sadly depressed for want of funds necessary to pay its debts. How long shall we call in vain for the means of vigorous life? Let each subscriber forward his subscription to the Standard IMMEDIATELY. *Let all the friends of the Society who can spare a donation, no matter how small, remit it without delay. We call urgently and loudly, for relief—relief!!*

MEN AND THINGS IN ENGLAND.

We listened lately to sketches by Mr. Lewis Tappan, of travel and intercourse in England, on the occasion of his late visit to aid the cause of abolition in Texas.

He departed suddenly, in consequence, chiefly, of a conversation with John Quincy Adams; so that, having left home for a journey to Boston, he there embarked in a steamer, without returning to New-York. Whatever may be the issue of the conflicts of diplomacy, or of arms in respect to slavery in Texas, Mr. Tappan deserves the thanks of abolitionists for his prompt and zealous efforts at so interesting a crisis, in behalf of fifty thousand innocent Texans in chains; to say nothing of millions of our Southern brethren, whose fetters would be riveted anew by the annexation of Texas, or by its existence as a slave republic.

On board the steam packet a gentleman had, among other newspapers, the *Liberator*, which was soon found torn to pieces, and strewed about the boat. Some southern gentlemen affected to make a complaint to the captain that such a paper was allowed to be in his vessel.—The captain treated this petty attempt of the gentlemen to annoy a fellow-passenger, with the contempt it merited.

Lord Morpeth's speech, at the annual Exeter Hall meeting, was heard by Mr. Tappan. It was delivered with great force and animation, and received with loud applause by an audience comprising a powerful concentration of the moral worth of England. His venerable mother, his sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Byron, were present. Among the number who addressed the meeting, was Mr. James W. C. Pennington, a colored minister of Hartford, Con. He made an excellent address, which, from abundant allusions to things transpiring on the spot, was obviously extempore. Mr. Pennington was treated with great respect, and received with perfect cordiality in the most distinguished companies. At a party of Mrs. Opie, in London, a note from him was read, in which he excused himself for not attending, by stating that he had been so constantly occupied with public engagements, and had so many to fulfill for some weeks to come, that it was out of his power to accept any invitation to an evening party, but hoped to pay his respects to Mrs. Opie before leaving the country. An English college conferred the degree of D. D. upon this gentleman; though he was obliged to go out from this country in the *steerage*, having been refused a passage in the cabin. Mr. Pennington *returned* to the United States as a *cabin* passenger in the Great Western, such is the power of public opinion. On the outward passage, American public opinion thrust him down to the steerage; on the homeward, British public opinion ushered him into a beautiful and noble cabin.

The abolition addresses and discussions in England, were regularly and fully reported in all the London dailies, and thence spread over Great Britain, and passed into foreign languages, as appeared by the angry invective of a Paris correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, who availed himself of the occasion to abuse, in good set terms, John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Tappan, in company with Joseph Sturge, and other British philanthropists, had several interviews with Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Brougham, in relation to Texas. The result of the interviews with the former, has been stated in this paper. To Lord Brougham, Mr. Tappan presented documents touching the affairs of Texas, and the relations of the United States government therewith; and imparted other information, which, at Lord Brougham's request, he put in writing. Mr. Tappan's first presentation to Lord Brougham, was in an anti-room of the Privy Council, in Downing street, when he excused himself from entering upon the subject of Mr. Tappan's call, by saying that he was "busy, very busy," in the Council. The second interview took place at Lord Brougham's house, during which, two gentlemen called, with whom Lord Brougham conversed in French, for a few minutes with great earnestness, and then showed them the statues of Pitt, Fox, Newton, and Watt. On their departure, Lord Brougham said that one of them was the minister of the Bey of Tunis. Mr. Tappan having expressed a wish to have a ticket to the gallery of the house of lords, Lord Brougham told him he would do better for him, and accordingly obtained him a place on the floor of the lords. There was, however, no debate. Lord Brougham and Lord Aberdeen, who were expected "to have a brush," having come to an understanding, Mr. Tappan heard some piquent remarks after the adjournment. As the Lord Chancellor came near the platform, with his black gown, bands, and huge wig, to escort Lady Lyndhurst out (she being the only lady present, and seated near the platform,) he said to another peer, probably in reference to the disappointment felt by many, that they had lost the opportunity of hearing some sparring between the above-mentioned lords, "This is a great hoax." A member of the House of Commons standing near, said to a peer who was leaving the house, "You have a short session to-night." He replied, "Oh, yes, we have no constituency to humbug."

Lord Brougham is allowed by all to be a man of prodigious learning, and powerful eloquence, but versatile, and of late has lost much of his moral influence. He has been caricatured, much to the amusement of Bond street, as a dancing

free emigration from the northern parts of the United States, and from Europe.

Mr. Tappan further stated to the convention, that Lord Aberdeen listened to the statements attentively and courteously, and assured those who had waited upon him that the government looked with deep interest upon all matters connected with the discontinuance of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery in Texas, and throughout the world. But he remarked that there was a treaty between Great Britain and Texas, and she must be treated in an open way, just as they would treat Spain, or any other power. If England could do anything legitimately to promote the wishes expressed, Lord Aberdeen said we might fully rely upon such aid. He expressed a desire to see the intelligence respecting Texas, &c. He was asked if we might give publicity, in the anti-slavery convention, &c. to what he had said; and in reply, he mentioned what we might state, remarking as a reason for caution, "you publish everything in America."

The convention was much excited by the communications in relation to Texas. The British, French, and other foreign delegates, as well as the American, looked upon the matter as of the utmost importance, on which in fact, the perpetuity or downfall of slavery depended. In connection with the subject of Texas, a vote of thanks to Mr. Adams was moved by Lord Morpeth, (the assembly calling loudly upon him for that purpose, when another mover proposed to do it, inasmuch as Lord Morpeth was in the United States, and present in Congress, at the time of Mr. Adams's impeachment,) which was adopted after several addresses, by acclamation. During this proceeding, the following note from Mr. Adams, was read by Joshua Leavitt, it having been addressed to him by Mr. A.:

16TH MAY, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR—My health, I hope, is improving. I have only time to say, God bless you and your enterprise, for which I have no other prayer to make, than that its success may herald the hour of my *nunc dimittis*.

J. Q. ADAMS.

In regard to the 10th article of the Ashburton treaty which had excited great anxiety among British as well as some of the American abolitionists, for the safety of "fugitives from injustice" in Canada, Lord Aberdeen had declared in the House of Lords that such fugitive could in no case be surrendered under it, though he took a horse, boat, or other property necessary or conducive to his escape; a striking coincidence with the language of Gerrit Smith on the same subject. In the second interview of Mr. Tappan and others with Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Tappan took occasion to state that J. Q. Adams had not the same confidence in the present ministry as in their predecessors, in regard to slavery and the slave trade. Lord Aberdeen asked the reason. Mr. Tappan replied, the arrangement in the Ashburton treaty for the surrender of fugitives. It was feared that this was designed covertly to reach runaway slaves escaping to Canada. Lord Aberdeen then said, "If I thought it could be perverted to that purpose, it should be abrogated in twenty-four hours;" which answer gave great and universal satisfaction.

The Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, is a man enjoying the highest reputation, and vast influence in Great Britian, and is more intimately acquainted with American affairs than any other person whom Mr. Tappan met. He introduced and supported by an eloquent speech in the convention, resolutions condemnatory of the sanction and support which American ministers, churches, and religious bodies are giving to the institution of slavery, declaring that it is the incumbent duty of all Christian communities to separate from their communion all who, after being faithfully warned, hold slaves, and approving the conduct of consistent abolitionists. Mr. James said, smilingly, that he had read in some American newspaper, that some ecclesiastical body —the New School General Assembly, he believed—had passed a resolution denouncing dancing, and yet had refused to pass a resolution condemning slavery. Do the ministers in your country, said he, consider dancing a more heinous offense than slaveholding?

Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, seconded the resolutions, and said that the Church in the United States was "immersed in pro-slaveryism." This fact the venerable speaker had obtained from reading the religious newspapers of the United States. In conversation, he had also mentioned with great regret, one or two clerical correspondents of his in this country, who stood aloof from the anti-slavery enterprise. He wondered they could do so.

Mr. Tappan visited the venerable Thomas Clarkson, at Playford Hall, near Ipswich, an ancient residence, surrounded by a moat filled with water, and a drawbridge, now out of use. It is situated in the middle of a large farm of three hundred acres, under beautiful cultivation. Of this estate, Mrs. Clarkson has the entire management. By this means, her admirable husband has been left at full leisure to pursue during his long life works of mercy and humanity. Mrs. Clarkson is about 70 years old. Her husband is upwards of 84. Clarkson showed the original Latin MS. of his anti-slave-trade dissertation which obtained the Oxford prize; and other interesting MSS. He spoke of the misrepresentations concerning the working of emancipation in the West Indies; of the false information sent to the United States on this subject; and said he had positive evidence that the American consul at Kingston, in Jamaica was in the habit of sending such information to the press in the United States. We refer the reader to our first page for a specimen of the reports our *consuls* are sending home. Perhaps the people may by and by see in these things the reason why none but slaveholders are qualified for *certain* foreign missions and consulships.

Mr. Clarkson spoke with great earnestness in condemnation of some American preachers vindicating or apologizing for slavery, from the example of Abraham; and entreated us, on reaching the United States, to see that they were all replied to. He repeated Genesis xviii. 19: "For I know him, that he will command his children, and his household after him, and they shall keep the day of the Lord, to do justice and judgment." If Abraham's servants were like American slaves, he said, how could God say that he knew they would be taught to do justice and judgment, qualities inconsistent with such slavery? Mr. Tappan said he was reminded of these remarks of Mr. Clarkson, on receiving to-day, through the post-office, postmarked Missouri, a sermon, entitled "Slavery consistent with Christianity," by the Rev. Leander Ker, in which this "divine" takes the ground that slavery was sanctioned by Abraham's example.

Mr. Clarkson gave an account how he came to devote himself to the work of abolishing the slave trade—how he sought information in London libraries, and elsewhere—how he one day consecrated himself to the work by the roadside, where he had stopped to rest himself. This was more than sixty years ago; and since that, he added, "I have never forsaken the cause."

Mr. Clarkson was educated for the Church, and had taken orders; but when he gave himself up to the work of the Lord, (the expression is our own, not Mr. Tappan's,) he abandoned the ministry. He lost his only son, a lawyer, two years ago, but has a young grandson surviving.

Mr. Tappan spoke of the aged William Allen, on whom, next to Clarkson, it would have devolved to preside at the General Convention, if he, as well as Mr. Clarkson, had not been ill. Mr. Allen is a very remarkable man. For nearly fifty years he has been prominent in various departments of philanthropy. In the course of conversation, he stated that he had been nine times to Geneva at his own expense, on labors for the good of mankind; that he had had interviews with emperors, kings, and statesmen, in various parts of the world; and that amidst all his travels and labors, the cause of the poor slave has been very near his heart. In his old age he has been erecting cottages on his estate, to be let to the poor, at small rents. There was considerable intimacy between him and the late benevolent Duke of Sussex; and by high and low he has been honored as the "Man of Ross."

We may add to this account, that Mr. Allen is a man of profound scientific attainments; was for many years lecturer on chemistry at Guy's Hospital, London; and now, in his extreme age, lectures and instructs his tenants and their children, whom he has taken from the poor-house, by cutting up his farm into five acre lots for them, and building them cottages. He showed us in his lecture room a miniature steam engine, made on purpose to illustrate his lectures. No man in all England is more reverenced than Mr. Allen. Mr. Tappan read the following letter from him:

"STOKE NEWINGTON, NEAR LONDON, }
2d of 6th month, 1843. }

"Dear friend Lewis Tappan:—In the short time that I was favored with a little of thy company on the 2d instant, I felt somewhat of that sweetness and unity to which the late emperor of Russia, Alexander the first, alluded when we had been sitting together alone for some time, during one of my visits on the continent of Europe. 'I am obliged,' said he, 'to mix with many sorts of people in the world, with whom I feel under much restraint, and shut up, but with you I can breathe.' Thus, my dear friend, they who disinterestedly love, and endeavor above all things to serve the Saviour, can embrace each other, and love as brethren, whatever may be their country, or their station in life, in this probationary scene. May our dear Lord and master have us both in his holy keeping, strengthen us for *his* work and service, and when the conflicts and trials of time are over, receive us into his everlasting rest.

Thine affectionately,

WILLIAM ALLEN."

We found Mr. Tappan's address so entertaining and instructive, that we felt well rewarded for our walk and ferriage to Brooklyn. In this we have the misfortune to differ widely from a correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser of this city, who bitterly upbraids the editor for publishing a report of the address; demanding why he admitted it and what "claim has *this man* upon public consideration?" As though that were the question, and not what claim the public have upon the editor to furnish them as much new, interesting, and useful information as he can. Here is a spirit of fierce persecution and tyranny. The editor replies with proper spirit, that he admitted the article "because he has a desire to conduct his paper as he pleases." We wish he had not added "to make it as independent *as circumstances will allow*." This observation, though we cannot regard it as creditable to the editor, reminds us anew of the immense strides which our cause has made, when an editor, governed by such cautious maxims of policy, has thought it safe and advantageous to serve his subscribers with such reading.

The Courier and Enquirer, whose accomplished editor has never yet acknowledged his indebtedness to us for contributing to his accomplishments, by informing him how many free States there are in the Union, is also greatly scandalized, that, the Commercial Advertiser and other editors, "have deemed it a duty to give the rigmarole at full length in their columns." Of the value of "the rigmarole" we have given the reader some means of judging, and may perhaps do so still further. In preparing the foregoing, we have availed ourselves to some extent of the report in the Commercial Advertiser.

THE CLAY ADVERTISEMENT.—We shall not answer the editor of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* in his own spirit. We did not know, nor do we now know, that the "H. Clay senior," who appeared to have subscribed the advertisement of runaway slaves, was not Henry Clay, of Ashland. We had the impression that there was a Henry Clay, jr. son of the late Senator, and this circumstance seemed to identify his father with the advertiser. We supposed the issuing of the advertisement in another county to be owing to the fact that the slaves, who were part of the assets of one of Mr. Clay's debtors, were hired out there at the time of their elopement. If we have erred ignorantly, will the editor of the Commercial Advertiser have the goodness to correct our error, instead of calling us names. This is simple justice; and he has some need of charity himself, as any one who reads his invective, and who knows anything of the character of this paper, will perceive.

It will, perhaps, do no good to make asseverations to a man who has already charged us with lying acts, and malignant motives; nevertheless we deem it right to say, that we have never published a word derogatory to Mr. Clay, except from an imperious sense of duty to our God, and to our countrymen, whom he, with all his might, (which is greater, in this respect, than any other man's,) is holding in chains; and this, contrary to the solemn convictions which he has avowed, and of which he has laid claim to the merit, during a long life. Most joyfully would we give our voice for Mr. Clay, had he not placed himself in an attitude, which, according to our conception of right, renders it utterly impossible.

The Albany Argus charges us with having supported Harrison. There was one period when we certainly hoped that we should be able to give a vote for him; but when we found him refusing to respond to his fellow-citizens of New-York, on the most momentous question that could be presented to him, interposing betwixt himself and them a committee of "*dry nurses*," in order to shuffle off the open and reasonable demand of independent electors, under the false and pitiful pretense *that he was receiving so many queries that he had not time to reply to them*—and when we found, also, that at the same time he was answering with might and main private letters from Virginia and South Carolina, for the purpose of convincing the writers that "he had done more for *slavery* than any man North of "Mason and Dixon's line," we abandoned him, and refused to have any part or lot in his election. It would take long to open fully all these matters; but we promise the unsatisfied that they shall have chapter and verse if they desire it; and perhaps they may if they don't.

THE STORM.—On Monday night and Tuesday morning August 21 and 22, there occurred in the city of New-York the most deluging rain that the oldest inhabitants remember to have seen. Streets were converted into deep and rapid rivers, bearing on their full tide, hogsheads, boxes, &c. which they had swept from the side-walks. In some places they could not be forded by the milk-carts, without the precaution of heading the horses to the current, the rushing stream reaching the bodies of the vehicles. The following particulars will give some idea of the nature and effects of this visitation.

The flood filled the underground stores, and tenements damaging and destroying great quantities of goods, and drowning out the inhabitants like rats; a large proportion of the cellars in the city were partially, or completely filled, and to a considerable extent, remain so at this moment, although there has been diligent exertion with pumps, engines, and bailing. The health of the city is thereby exposed to increased danger.

The foundations of houses were much impaired, or completely destroyed. Wells were filled up as if by a dissolution of the solid earth, and a general rush back to chaos. Thus, many inhabitants have lost the wells in their yards. Our entire sheet would not contain all the material and striking details of the destruction, by this deluge in the city and neighborhood.

Think, reader, of a gully *fifty* feet deep, and *several* wide, scooped out by a single rain; of whole blocks of houses, and extensive terraces undermined, and the latter swept away. Large trees chucked down from hill to beach, railroads cut up, and sections swept away.

The storm appears to have been extensive, reaching the length of the coast, and from the coast to Canada.

REPEALERS.—The Natchez Courier assigns reasons for the dispersion of the Repeal Association in that place. They are—

1. "The venality of O'Connell." But they knew that, whatever it may be, before they formed their association.

2. "The Repealers in Ireland talk more about abolishing slavery here, than about repealing the union there."

On the other hand, we talk more about repealing the union there, than abolishing slavery here.

3. That the friends of "a favored institution" are jeered, and told that O'Connell "wants none of their BLOODSTAINED money." This is not very venal at any rate.

THE EMANCIPATOR is laboring to beat it into the people that the old abolitionists are going for a "no property" plan of one individual, and a "no government" plan of another, *because* those individuals adhere to old abolition. Let us try to understand one another, before we enter upon an argument. Does the Emancipator mean that every association or party is responsible for all the opinions and practices of all the individuals composing it? The Emancipator is the organ of the Massachusetts "Abolition Society," otherwise called Third or Liberty Party. Does the Emancipator mean to imply that the editor, and the society and party he represents, endorse Messrs. Gerrit Smith and Alvan Stewart's Third Party political meetings on the Sabbath?

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Mr. Mason has issued the August number of this able periodical. It contains the conclusion of the Poems and Ballads of Schiller, translated by Edward Lytton Bulwer; a Reading Party in the Long Vacation; The Second Siege of Vienna, being No. 10, of the Chapters of Turkish History; Exhibitions, a chapter on the present state of the fine arts; Marston, or the Memoirs of a Statesman, a powerful story; The Devil's Frills; Adventures in Louisiana, the Blackhouse, the adventures of a Squatter; Commercial Policy, a vigorous article; Jolly Barrett—a plea for the factory children of Great Britain, written with a deep pathos and mournful earnestness, characteristic of the writer; Letter to Christopher North; A bitter Tory article on Irish Repeal.

THE NEW-YORK LETTERS, BY L. M. C.

For sale by Charles S. Francis, 252 Broadway, New-York; James Monroe, & Co. Washington street, Boston; likewise at 143 Nassau street; J. M. McKim, 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and 25 Cornhill, Boston—Price 75 cents.

WILLIS HALL, late Attorney General of New-York, the author of the excellent speech on repeal of the jury law, which we published last spring, is now lying prostrate under a stroke of paralysis. Hopes are entertained that he may be restored.

There is a report that J. M. Ross, head chief of the Cherokees, has been killed. John Ridge was killed two years ago by the adherents of Ross.

We defer until next week, remarks on the "Letter from Philadelphia."

Anti-Slavery Items.

CRUELTY.—A Dr. Wm. J. Williams has been bound over, in Baltimore, for cruelly beating his servant boy a customary amusement, it is said.

MR. ADAMS AND THE PEOPLE OF COLOR AT UTICA.—We learn from the Utica Whig, that during the late visit of the Honorable John Quincy Adams to that city, he was called upon by a committee of the colored people of Utica, for the purpose of expressing their warm gratitude for the distinguished services rendered by him in the great cause of human freedom, and particularly for his noble and vigorous stand in favor of the right of petition. Mr. Adams was addressed briefly, and with great propriety by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Woodson, whose remarks were listened to with attention and interest by all present. The Whig says:

"Mr. Adams responded immediately; expressing his grateful thanks for the estimate which they had put upon the value and amount of his services in the case to which they had alluded—saying that he could claim no merit at all for the bare performance of a duty which he considered imperatively incumbent upon him, with his views of the subject; and that if he, from any cause, should have failed to perform it, should have considered himself as wholly unworthy of the confidence or suffrages of his fellow-citizens of any color. After repeating to them his thanks for the undeserved favor which they had shown themselves desirous of conferring upon him, he took leave of them: wishing them all prosperity and happiness, and a successful issue out of all afflictions and injustice under which they and their brethren now in bondage of different kinds, had so long labored."

IMMIGRATION EXTRAORDINARY.—The schooner Ellen, arrived at this port, a few days since, from St. Mary's, Georgia, had on board as passengers, a negro, his wife, and three children, from St. Mary's. The man (Bob Hull) is about sixty years of age, and a number of years ago, while a slave, was enabled, by overwork, to purchase his freedom. He was then the father of one child, now a young man grown. He acquired some property, and afterward purchased a wife, by whom he has two children. These two children, with his wife, and the young man, were, by the laws of Georgia, *his slaves*.—And by these same Georgia laws, a negro is prohibited from holding slaves, or owning any *movable* property, on penalty of its being seized, and sold for the benefit of the State, but he may possess real estate. Not long since, an overseer (an Irishman) on a neighboring plantation, became acquainted with Bob's situation, and resolved to inform the authorities, who would, *according to law*, seize Bob's movable property, *alias* his wife and children, and sell it for the benefit of the State, one half of the proceeds going to the informant.

A friend of Bob's got an inkling of what was going on, and informed him of the nature of the law, and of the penalty of its infraction, but he contrived to get his wife and children into Florida, though he was himself arrested. The authorities of Florida refused to have anything to do with free negroes from other States, although they permitted them to remain there until Bob could get a vessel to bring them off; intending when he arrived here, to proceed to Ohio. Another reason why he wished to get into a free State was, that in case he should die, his children might inherit his property, which they could not do in Georgia, being liable to be sold with the rest of *his estate*, to the highest bidder.

Before leaving St. Mary's he employed a friend so to arrange and dispose of his property, and it is said that he will realize a handsome sum from its sale. He is described as being industrious, active, and intelligent, and about as capable of "taking care of himself" as most people. He has been induced, we understand, to take up his residence among us; and should any one have the presumption to show himself in these parts, for the purpose of claiming them as slaves, while the evidence of their freedom cannot be doubted, we beg leave to remind such, that the citizens of New London will not permit them to be molested.—*New London Advocate.*

ARREST OF AN ABOLITIONIST IN MARYLAND.—William Wall, an Englishman by birth, but recently of Bucks county, Pa. was arrested on Monday last, at a camp-meeting, near Everstine's, in Allegheny county, (Md.) charged with disseminating incendiary publications, and inflaming and exciting the slaves against their masters. On Tuesday, he was committed, in default of bail, to answer for the felony at the next term.

Nation, N. P. May 15, 1843.

MR. TORREY:—A few days since, five negro slaves, including one female, arrived here, fugitives from Key West. They came in a small, fast-sailing pilot boat, and were for one day chased, and nearly overtaken, by a vessel sent in pursuit. But night coming on, they eluded their pursuit. They state that there were four other slaves at Key West, in readiness to come with them; but for some reason, of which I am not informed, they remained. The pilot boat has been returned to the owner.

On a late occasion, we mentioned the fact of having within our grasp a circular of the English government, directed to all its agents in this country, and signed by Lord Aberdeen, requiring the most minute and extensive information in relation to the blacks of the United States. The announcement has created a great deal of interest, and we have been called upon to publish the circular, which is very voluminous. We are not at liberty to do so at present; but may mention that not only that circular, but many others pointing to the same result, are contained in "SLAVE TRADE," "DOCUMENT No. 2," dated May 30, 1843, forming part of the instructions of Mr. FOX, the British minister at Washington.—*New-York Herald.*

SHOOTING A SLAVE.—A slave, named Jack, belonging to Mr. A. H. McCormick, of New Orleans, was shot about two weeks since, in the following manner. His master being absent, his mistress ordered him to ride out a horse which was in the stable, and suffering for want of exercise. He did so, and when at the toll-gate of the shell road, either through ignorance or from inability to stop the animal, he rode past. One of the keepers called upon him to stop, and the order not being obeyed, he discharged upon the negro the contents of a shot gun, which severely lacerated his back and head, and which has, perhaps, injured him for life. The affair is to undergo a legal investigation.—*Sun.*

ANGLO-SAXON SLAVERY.—The Mount Vernon Democrat, animadverting upon the communication of a correspondent, writing in defense of the rights of the negro race, says:

"But our correspondent, though a gentleman of extensive and varied learning, has not been able to cite one solitary example of *white* slavery, possessing the peculiar traits of servitude, which have characterized the negro slavery of the West Indies, and the South for the last two centuries."

All that correspondent has to do, is to cite the slavery of the Anglo-Saxon race, a slavery as abject and absolute, as that of the negro slave. And for proof, let him refer the inexperienced editor of the Democrat, to Turner's Anglo-Saxon history, where he will learn that, (if he is himself of the Anglo-Saxon breed,) he has descended from as servile, degraded a stock as the African slaves.—*Ohio paper.*

[The Helots were *white*. There were 60,000,000 of slaves, chiefly *white*, in the Roman empire. The southerners are constantly telling us that slavery with them is identical with Roman. The *Jews* were in slavery longer than the modern Africans have been. The slavery of *white Americans* in Arabia, and the Barbary states, has been very similar to negro slavery.—According to accounts, white Americans and Europeans have become as much debased and stupified by it, as Africans are in the United States.]

MURDER.—Three negroes, the slaves of a Mr. Chapman, near Athens, Alabama, decoyed their mistress into the woods, and murdered her, on the 11th ultimo, in the absence of their master. When he returned, they attempted to serve him in the same way, as they had previously conspired to do, and sent him word that one of them was sick, down in a field, and wanted him to come there—the negro was rolling on the ground, counterfeiting great pain, with an axe concealed under him; but Mr. Chapman foiled the plot by taking a friend with him. Becoming alarmed by the strange conduct of his slaves, Mr. Chapman sought for his wife, and found her dead body. The slaves were then arrested; the murderer escaping, and whirling an axe at his master as he ran to the woods, on the master's approach. The murderer was 54 years old, from Virginia, and now states that he murdered his master and mistress in that State.

A slave, the property of Mr. Segair, was tried and found guilty on the 12th inst. at New Orleans, for shooting at, with intent to kill, and wounding another negro. He was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

I have space left in this letter to say only, that we have two slaveholders in the steerage, from Paris, Ky. and Mississippi. The Kentuckian, long a slaveholder, is going to his native North-Ireland, where he expects, he says, to find his friends worse off than his slaves are.—He means, as he has no children, to take some of his relations home—goes in the steerage to save money for that purpose, but I did not understand that he meant to take any of them into slavery. He is a kind, pleasant, inconsistent, jolly slaveholder. The other is a young Englishman, from Durham—6 years in Mississippi: owns two slaves—condemns slavery—abhors it—but, "what shall we do with them?"—*Weed's Letters.*

Died.

At Dorchester, Mass. FREDERIC F. WINSLOW, only son of Nathan Winslow, of Portland, aged 19; a most amiable and conscientious young man, unassuming, but of fine talents. He took a deep interest in the anti-slavery cause.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Items.

AFRICA.

Captain Brown, of the brig Wm. Garrison, from the west coast of Africa and Sierra Leone, 17th July, gives us the following information: The case of Captain Cook, of brig Robert ex. Collector McCormick, was tried at Sierra Leone, and a fine of £250 was placed upon Captain Cook, Collector McCormick being justified in every respect. We did not learn the particulars of the trial, but that the issue is as above, there is no doubt whatever. A passenger in the Wm. Garrison, states that it is the general opinion of the traders, as well as his own, that Mr. McCormick is a very civil, polite man, and withal, very pious. Business was very dull with the traders. The markets along the coast being glutted with American produce, flour would not bring more than $6 per barrel, and hardly that.

The slave trade was still carried on with as much activity as ever.

The colony at Monrovia, was becoming prosperous, and the people were in good health.

No father expeditions had been started into the interior by the missionaries.

There are a great many British cruisers on the coast, but few American.

The war among the natives on the river Pongo had ceased, and the trade was now open on that part of the coast.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

MEXICO.

It is reported by the last arrivals that the Mexican government has received the most authentic intelligence of the defeat of General Armijo, near Santa Fe, by the Texans. The particulars had not transpired, but we are assured that there is no room to doubt the success of the Texans.

Santa Anna is represented as very furious about the affair, and it is regarded as very materially complicating the difficulties under which Mexico is now laboring.

From quarters entitled to our most respectful consideration, we learn that there is a very great probability that Mexico will treat with Texas upon terms of absolute independence to the latter country. As to Yucatan, we are advised that there is very little probability that she will consent to a separation.

We have before us a paper containing a communication addressed by Bocanegra, the Mexican minister, for foreign affairs, bearing date the 21st of July, to General Thompson, the representative of our government, which is of importance; and we regret that the reply of General Thompson to the same, has not yet been received, so that we might lay them before our readers. This communication is in the nature of a protest against the inroads made upon New Mexico, as is alledged, by citizens of the States of Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas. It pronounces such incursions—made while Mexico is at peace with this country, while an amnesty has been proclaimed between Texas and Mexico, and negotiations are on foot to restore amicable relations between the two governments—as being acts of hostility against Mexico, and contrary to the rights of nations. It alledges that as these incursions are made by the sufferance of the United States, whatever expense Mexico may incur to repel them, and whatever injury may be inflicted by them upon her citizens, are just grounds for claims of indemnity upon our government. Mr. Bocanegra then presents such claim for indemnity in the most formal and positive manner. We are bound to say that this communication from the Mexican foreign secretary is written with force, strength of reasoning, and spirit. And such weight as its own reasonings may carry with it, is not a little increased by the consideration that just at this moment Mexico has been straining a point to carry out her own obligations to the United States, by resorting to that most odious exercise of arbitrary power, a forced loan, to make up the indemnity due this country. By the way, we learn by our correspondence that the second payment of interest on the indemnity due this country, was made at Mexico on the 30th ultimo. Ere this, we presume, the money has reached Vera Cruz, and that the Vincennes is there to receive it.

The compostion of Santa Anna's "counsel of government" under the new *regime*—upon the basis of Tacubaya—we do not recollect to have given. The following are the most confidential and important officers belonging to his cabinet: Bocanegra, minister of foreign relations, &c.; Baranda, of justice, ecclesiastical affairs, and public instructions; and Tornel, general of division, and minister of war and the navy.

Campeachy.—By the arrival of the schooner Susan, Capt. Smith, from Campeachy, we learn that Gen. Sentmanat had reached there a few weeks previous, from Tobasco.

The general finding himself betrayed by some of his own officers, was compelled to retreat, after dispating the ground with an inferior force against Ampudia, who had upwards of 2,000 men in the field.—Gen. Sentmanat had gone to Merida, where he was endeavoring to organize a new force.—*N. O. Picayune*, 16th.

CUBA.

We learn from a Florida paper, that within a short time, a British brig of war entered the harbor of Key West, and without communicating with the shore, proceeded to take a survey of that port. The British consul went on board, and was informed by the commander that he had been ordered to survey the harbor by order of the admiral on the Halifax station; and that as soon as he could make a report, there would be a considerable force assembled there. Inquiry was made of the consul whether he had heard of an insurrection in the island of Cuba. There are occurrences, and are seemingly portentous. What the design of the British government may be in this particular, remains to be seen; but her rapacity is so well known, that we cannot doubt she has a design upon the island of Cuba. We have recently heard that some regulations of the Cortes, in relation to the island of Cuba, favoring certain of the English fanatics in their peculiar views, are about to be promulgated; and the move made by the British admiral may be in contemplation of some turbulence in the island, of which that government knows so well how to take advantage. Key West is an important position, and should be fortified, for many reasons. In the possession of a hostile power, our commerce would suffer exceedingly. It would be well for our government to order immediately some of our naval force to that port, to counteract any encroachments upon our national rights or domain; for who knows what a day or hour may bring forth?

FRANCE.

Dower of the Princess of Joinville.—It is stated in the French papers, that the Brazilian princess, wife of the Prince de Joinville, had for dower one million francs in cash, ($200,000;) Brazilian six per cents, yielding annually 180,000 francs, ($16,000;) and twenty-five leagues of land in the province of St. Catharine, to be chosen by the prince. The bride had also, in her own right, about $40,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels, and $5,000 per annum from the public funds. The emperor, her brother, presented her a sum of $60,000 to make up her bridal wardrobe.

It is, moreover, stipulated in the marriage contract, that the contingent right of the princess to the imperial crown of Brazil, is not to be impaired by the marriage; so that in the event of the death of her brother, the reigning emperor, and of the heiress presumptive, Dona Januaria, without direct issue, the Princess de Joinville would become Empress of Brazil, to the exclusion of her elder sister, the reigning Queen of Portugal—the crown of the two nations being now formally separated.

SCOTLAND.

The violence of hostile feeling created by the discussion in the Church of Scotland, is shown by the following paragraph from the Inverness Courier:

"*Lochbroom Church—Unchristian Violation.*—On Sunday last, the Rev. Mackenzie Lochcarron proceeded to Lochbroom to declare the church vacant, in terms of the order from the general assembly and presbytery. The bell rope was cut, and the principal door, which had been left open for the last twelvemonth, was found nailed up. An entrance, however, was effected, and on the reverend gentleman ascending the pulpit, he found there the carcass of a dog, in a state of putrefaction! The horror and disgust inspired by such a desecration, we need not attempt to describe.

The carcass was carried out by one of the men present, and the service proceeded—some parsons, however, disturbing the congregation by throwing stones at the church, during the time of divine service. An examination has been made into the circumstances of the case, and a reward of £20 has been offered by Mr. Davidson, of Tulloch, for the perpetrator of the offense. The Rev. J. Macleod, minister of Morren, is to be presented to the church and parish of Lochbroom, now vacant by the demission of the Rev. Dr. Ross."

General Items.

Clifford Rejected.—The democratic convention in York county, have rejected Nathan Clifford, and nominated Joseph Herrick, of Kenebunk port. The ballotings, it is said, were repeated a great number of times. Judge Hayes and Clifford were the first principal candidates; when the friends of Hayes saw they could not prevail, they turned upon Herrick. We know nothing of that gentleman, but it is a matter of joy that Clifford is defeated, and his defeat is final. He can never go to Congress again. The people in that county were beginning to learn of his conduct at Washington—especially his vote on that Florida law, and this is the result. His base servility to slavery has granted him leave to stay at home.—*Liberty Standard.*

[This event does honor to Maine. Mr. *Littlefield* of the same State, has met a like fate. Will not northern democrats learn from such example that the embrace of slaveholders is death?]

Dr. Sewall writes from England that Lord Brougham has expressed to him his intention to visit this country.

Painful Death.—A young man, named Robert Twigg, died yesterday morning, under circumstances of a painful nature, and which should prove a caution to others.—His residence was in North Cove street, near Columbia. On Monday he skinned a cow, which it is now supposed, died from the effects of poison. He had at the time a slight sore on his hand.

On the same day his hand became inflamed, and with his arm, swelled to an enormous extent, with excessive pain. In this condition, suffering extreme agony, he lingered until yesterday morning, when he died. Doctor Smith was in attendance, and advised the amputation of the limb, but this would not be consented to. Various parts of the body of the deceased exhibit the effects of a poisonous innoculation.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Killed by Lightning, at Bloomingdale, (Dupage co.) Patrick Crawley, an Irishman, on Friday evening last, whilst tying up a sheaf of wheat. The lightning tore his hat, and twisted it into his hair, and tore out the soles of both his shoes. Otherwise neither his person nor apparel was injured. His age was 34. Two cows were killed by lightning, on Friday last, 8 miles this side of Bloomingdale.—*Chicago Democrat, 16th instant.*

It is stated that Mr. Pennington, the colored clergyman of Hartford, Ct., to whom the title of D. D. was recently awarded by an English University, has declined the honor. If this be so, he has shown himself a man of more sense than those who conferred the title.

Tennessee Representatives.—W. T. Senter, D. W. Dickerson, J. H. Peyton, J. R. Asha, M. Brown—Whigs.

A. Johnson, J. M. Blackwell, A. Cullom, G. U. Jones, A. V. Brown, C. Johson, Democrats.

Juvenile Industry.—A correspondent in the Greenville, (S. C.) Mountaineer says, that a white boy in the neighborhood of Cambridge, Abbeville District, not more than 12 years of age, made last year by his own personal labor, with one horse, three hundred and fifty bushels of corn, thirty bushels of wheat, and two hundred and eighty dozen bundles of oats. And from present prospects, he had no doubt the boy would realize more this year than he did last.

ABOLITIONISTS, PAY YOUR DEBTS!

The Executive Committee of the American Society have adopted the ONE DOLLAR PLAN, for the special purpose of paying the debt, for which partial provision only was made at the late annual meeting.

The question is now to be answered—*Does the American Anti-Slavery Society number twenty-five hundred members, who are able to pay One Dollar each, for the payment of its debt?* If so, we shall soon be an honest society. If not, we shall soon cease to be a society at all. Our operations cannot be continued, if we cannot go upon the cash system.

Friends of the Society are requested to act as agents in their respective localities, and to collect without delay, as much as they can, and remit to the Treasurer.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.

Amount previously acknowledged,	$41
42 Lucia Marriott, Hudson N. Y.	1
43 Maria Marriott, " "	1
44 Margaret M. Hyatt, " "	1
45 Charles M. Hyatt, " "	1
46 William Wilde, " "	1
47 T. B. White, New Brighton, Penn.	1
48 Daniel L. Miller, jr. Philadelphia.	1
49 Pliny Chase, Pennsylvania.	1
50 Simon Barnard, "	1
51 Howard Gilbert, "	1
52 A Friend, "	1
53 William C. Coffin, New Bedford.	1
54 James B. Congdon, "	1
55 Frederic T. Howland, "	1
56 Mary Johnson, "	1
57 Alexander Wilson, Philadelphia.	1
58 A colored man, once a slave,	1
59 George A. Brewer, Boston,	1
60 Joseph Post, Westbury, L. I.	1
61 Mary Post, " "	1
62 John C. Gore, Jamaica Plain, Mass	1
63 Elizabeth Hall, Salem, N. J.	1
64 Elizabeth Goodwin, " "	1
65 Sarah Woodnutt, " "	1
66 Sally Ada Conrow, " "	1
67 Abby Goodwin, " "	1

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 8th mo. (Aug.) 26th, 1843.

Received for the Standard—The following persons have each paid $2: Seth Nichols, Perkin-ville, Vt.; William McClain, Morrisown, Ohio; William Thomas, Barasville, Ohio; Henry R. Hayden, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Leoni Beadle, Tyre, Seneca co. N. Y.; T. A. Plants, Athens, Ohio; A. Kingsbury, Cazenovia, N. Y.; C. Chadbourn, Waterville, Me.; Susan Cabot, West Roxbury, Mass.; Sidney Averhill, Hempstead Harbor, L. I.; John C. Gore, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Samuel B. Palmer, Parma, N. Y. $3; T. B. White, New Brighton, for sundry subscribers at Fallston, Beaver co. Pa. $10; T. B. Brown, Locke, N. Y. $1; John G. Williams, Mount Vernon, Ohio, $10; Ansel Hungerford, Sherman, Ct. $1 50; David Mack, Northampton, Mass. $3; John Banker, Fairhaven, Mass. $3; H. C. Vose, Mattapoisetts, Mass. $2 50; Nathaniel Snow, Cambridgeport, Mass. $10; Abraham Murray, Union, Essex co. N. J. $1.

Donations.—Moses Peasock, Pennsylvania, $2.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treasurer.*

NOTICES.

FAIR AT NORTHAMPTON, CAYUGA COUNTY.

To be held October 18th, 1843, the proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the fugitive slave.

Friends and lovers of humanity, particularly those in this and adjoining counties, come up to our help. Exercise all your ingenuity in furnishing articles for this Fair, especially articles of utility; which would find readier market here than those of fancy. Happiness being the sure effect of duty, and of dispensing happiness to others, we believe you cannot but do your whole duty in a matter of so much importance to the oppressed and downtrodden. And ye professed abolitionists, "who have the name, but not the power to live," arouse yourselves, shake off the yoke of apathy which binds you, and prove anew, that you are true champions of the slave. Every deserter from our ranks is another stone from beneath the structure, whose cement is philanthropy. Bear this in mind, and remember now is the time to resume your places, and act in behalf of the slave. Each and all, do not forget us because we are not in a large town, but recollect we need the more assistance from abroad. The post-office address is Kasr's Ferry, Cayuga county.

CECELIA WEST, Secretary.

Committee.—Hannah Hutchinson, Clarissa Chadwick, Susan Hudson, Prudence Crocker, Mary Avery, Lucelia Kellogg.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause are requested to copy the above.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut American A. S. Society, held in Hartford, the 2d instant, it was voted that E. D. Hudson, Jas. Boyle, and C. M. Burleigh, be authorized to act as agents for the society the present year; and as such, the committee would recommend them as true friends of the slave, and eminently deserving the confidence and support of abolitionists throughout the State; and that they also be requested to collect funds for the purpose of advancing the cause in Connecticut. By order of Executive Committee.

E. B. CUNNINGHAM, Rec. Sec

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN OHIO.

In conjunction with the American Anti-Slavery Society, the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will commence a series of conventions—

On Monday, the 4th of September, the first anniversary of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. in Liberty Hall, at Oakland, Clinton county. On this occasion, we shall probably have present

Poetry.

From the Philanthropist.

OHIO TO MASSACHUSETTS.

When Indiana responded to the call of old Massachusetts, Dr. Bailey queried, who will write for Ohio? Our gifted friend, Eliza F. Wilson, of Greenplain, Clark co. Ohio, has written the following spirit-stirring lines. Affectionately, thy friend,

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

Land of the Pilgrim's early home—a voice has come from thee,
So full of rich and stirring tones—so purely, nobly free;
It bids our Buckeye branches wave their greenest leaves on high,
And wakes our hearts to echo back thy thrilling Bannercry!

We throw our voices on the breeze, to mingle with the notes
That from young Indiana's soil, on every sunbeam floats,
Until the blended strains shall join the Granite State's reply,
Uniting with Green Mountain lays to swell thy Bannercry!

We *feel* a curse is on us, more dreadful than the yoke
To which thy strong but youthful arm gave its first sev'ring stroke—
And, faithful to the promise that thy early valor gave,
Thou'rt first to strive to break the chain that binds the wretched slave.

Ah, little did thy patriots think, whose blood bedew'd thy plains,
They poured the rich libation forth, to enrich a land of chains!
But Freedom's deathless spirit yet, upon thy altar glows,
And far its holy radiance o'er Slavery's clime it throws.

Oh, may its calm and steady ray pierce e'en the "slaver's den,"
And rouse our southern friends, to feel the claims of fellow men,—
Show them the colored mantle, o'er their wretched victims thrown,
Veils an immortal gem of mind, co-equal with their own!

Oh, that thy voice could reach their hearts, and bid them feel the shame,
With which the blight of slavery is mildewing their name,
Where'er 'tis known in other realms, that our famed "stripes and stars,"
Are waving o'er God's image, mark'd by their inhuman scars!

Shame for that banner, yet to spread its folds upon the breeze,
And wave in triumph o'er the land, or float upon the seas!
Nay—let it trail upon the dust, till manhood's frenzied sigh—
And woman's wild despair shall cease to waft its folds on high!

Beneath that banner's glitt'ring stars, our southern brethren fought—
And when our children's lisping tones, ask us what boon they sought—
Oh, well may tears for fellow-men, our burning blushes lave,
When telling them they claimed a right, they now refuse the slave!

First, in the gathering strife, where men, by dint of burnished arms,
Fought for those cherished rights which give to home its dearest charms—
First in that moral field, where minds their energies apply,
Old Massachusetts! we to thee shout back thy Bannercry!

We'll gladly follow in thy wake, till mountain, vale, and glen,
Send forth bold spirits to espouse the equal rights of men:
We seek no weapon, only such as Truth alone can find,
No lever, but the moral power that mind obtains over mind!

We ask no leader for our ranks, in coat of shining mail;
The God, who nerved the stripling's arm in Elah's ancient vale,
Shall head our little band until this giant is destroyed,
Who would "defy the living God," and make his mandates void!

A "little stone," from out the wave that ripples near His throne,
Hurled by the moral power, supplied by His great arm alone,
Shall cause this fearful tyrant yet to seek his native cell,
While high th' enfranchised victim's song of Jubilee shall swell!

Then onward, Bay State, be thy course—till every sister State
Shall borrow Freedom's tone from thee, and their redemption date
Full soon from Slavery's bitter curse! We'll pledge our hearts to thee,
Our strong, untiring energies, that man may yet be free!

We greet thee from our western home, with hand, and heart, and mind,
And Freedom's cause shall be the zone, that us to thee shall bind—
While thy own thrilling words we'll 'grave upon the circling band—
"No fetters" on the Buckeye's soil—"no slave upon our land."

THE LITTLE STEP-SON.

BY MRS. A. R. WELBY.

I have a little step-son, the loveliest thing alive,
A noble, sturdy boy he is, and yet he's only five;
His smooth cheek hath a bloomy glow, his eyes are black as jet,
And his lips are like two rose-buds, all tremulous and wet.

His days pass off in sunshine, in laughter, and in song,
As careless as a summer rill that sings itself along;
For like a pretty fairy tale that's all too quickly told,
Is the young life of a little one, that's only five years old.

He's dreaming on his happy couch before the day grows dark,
He's up with morning's rosy ray, a-singing with the lark;
Where'er the flowers are freshest, where'er the grass is green,
With light locks waving on the wind, his fairy form is seen.

Amid the whistling March winds, amid the April showers,
He warbles with the singing birds, and blossoms with the flowers;
He cares not for the summer heat, he cares not for the cold—
My sturdy little step-son, that's only five years old.

How touching 'tis to see him clasp his dimpled hands in prayer,
And raise his little rosy face with reverential air!
How simple is his eloquence! how soft his accents fall,
When pleading with the King of Kings, to love and bless us all.

And when from prayer he bounds away in innocence and joy,
The blessing of a smiling God goes with the sinless boy.
A little lambkin of the flock within the Saviour's fold,
Is he, my lovely step-son, that's only five years old.

Miscellany.

From the London Metropolitan.

A POOR RELATION.

BY ABBOT LEE.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

Well, now for a skip and a jump in this our veritable history. Three months passed away, during which the Poor Relation behaved herself uncommonly well in some respects, and uncommonly ill in others. She taught the children French, and German, and Italian, neat as imported! dancing according to Taglioni; singing by the volume; music by the score; writing at their fingers' ends; walking by art, and talking by nature; besides exercises and drillings, and stitches, and various other innumerables; and in addition to all this, the house had never been so happy since it was a house, nor the children since they had been children. The Poor Relation's habits of ardent industry made her keep her little cousins constantly employed; and occupation being seasoned with cheerfulness, fretfulness and weariness were exploded nuisances. Now, all this was very delightful. Instead of quarrelings, and cabals, and complaints, the house was a musical repository of harmony, the notes of which pealed out in merry laughter. All this was very well on the good side; but then on the bad, the Poor Relation was as tyrannical. She would not be dictated to, she would not be controlled, she would not be excluded, let who would be there—no, not even if Mrs. Mackillop chanced to have titled visitors; and if that lady manifested any disposition to insinuate, to innuendo, to manœuvre, to manage, to intimate anything against the supposable dignity of her high mightiness, the Poor Relation, the effort was an instant ignition of her gunpowder temperament, and an explosion that threatened dislocation to that much injured matron's nerves and sensibilities. And then it was infinitely provoking, that no matter who might be there, or on what occasion, the Poor Relation not only persisted in making her appearence, but persisted in making it in her everlasting, vulgar, rusty, work-house-like coarse stuff dress, perfectly despising to touch two or three not very long gone-by dresses, which Mrs. Mackillop endeavored to force upon her acceptance, just for the sake of making her decently presentable. But no. The Poor Relation would have still worn her coarse, abominable, rusty, fusty, vulgar, black stuff, even if Queen Victoria had been coming to Swan Vale.

However, chemistry, with all its triumphs, not having yet invented a process for washing the blackmoor white, or for bleaching out the leopard's spots, Mrs. Mackillop still preserved her own nature, such as it was, and the Poor Relation hers—such as it was.

Perhaps the largest importations of oil poured over the waves of Mrs. Mackillop's temper came packed up in Mr. Harrowby's visits. This gentleman was getting thoroughly domesticated at Swan Vale, although, much to the lady mistress's annoyance, the Poor Relation did every now and then break out upon him with some gush of abominable rudeness, that must have made her perfectly odious in the sight of a gentleman who was used to universal deference and submission, from his great country influence and entensive landed property, and therefore it was the more marvelous that he should endure the ratings of so obscure a personage as the Poor Relation; but, as few misfortunes in life are so bad as they might be, even this annoyance was susceptible of some alleviation, for it proved that Mr. Harrowby had a strong motive for persisting in his visits, and Mrs. Mackillop had no particular objection to his disliking the Poor Relation as much as ever he pleased.

But the motive? ah, the sugar-plum to Mrs. Mackillop was the growing certainty that Mr. Harrowby must, would, and should make the proposals in form for her pretty Rachel very soon indeed, and in the meantime, she was honey, milk, and sugar, of the most refined and best quality.

"I know not," said Mr. Harrowby to the Poor Relation, "whether you have most provoked or charmed me into my existing feelings, but I do know they are such as to make my life very miserable if not spent with you."

"How delightful!" said the Poor Relation.

"Delightful?"

"Yes; the happiest compliment you can offer a lady is to be very miserable on her account."

"Provoking!" said Mr. Harrowby. "But now condescend to tell me whether my constant endeavors to make myself agreeable to you have or have not been wholly unsuccessful?"

"To begin with the beginning?" said the Poor Relation.

"No, no, forget the beginning."

"Well, since that you have submitted to contradiction with a tolerably good grace; but then, you know, as I am but a poor governess, you could not have been admitted under the rule of my rod on any other terms."

"Pshaw!" said Mr. Harrowby. "I cannot endure to hear you place yourself in an inferior light. Permit me only to take you out of this equivocal position."

"Aye," said the Poor Relation, "it would sound well to read in the papers the great name of 'Squire Harrowby, of Harrowby Hall, &c. &c. coupled with that of poor Hester Granger, the unpaid governess of Swan Vale. How liketh your pride *that*, Mr. Harrowby?"

"Hester!" said Mr. Harrowby, earnestly, "I know not whether it be generous or ungenerous in you thus to try me. Will you not think more highly of my preference for yourself, when I own that I have no preference for the position in which you are placed. It is not that I overlook disadvantages, but they are overborne by a stronger feeling."

"Well," said the Poor Relation, "I honor your candor; and, in truth, had you said otherwise, I could hardly have had the same trust in your sincerity. If I strike you hard with the rod of my governesship, it is because I would not have you walk in your sleep and awaken yourself by a fall."

"My affection for you is an engrossing and an exclusive feeling."

"Well, I am a governess still; so stand before me, proud Mr Harrowby, and answer me a few questions out of the catechism of Useful Knowledge."

"Do forget this governesship, and question me as you please!"

"I will neither forget it myself, nor suffer you to do so. Could you bear to have it said that you, with your William the Conqueror pedigree, and your William the Conqueror estates,—you 'Squire Harrowby, of Harrowby Hall, of the village of Harrowby, settled there from the conquest, with your helmeted ancestors lying with *couchant* lions for their foot-cushions, and your mighty emblazonry of heraldic honors encrusted over your very church pew, to say nothing of crests being dotted over everything that you touch, and your servants speckled over with crested buttons like a daisied mead,—could you bear to hear it said that you had married a poor relation of dear, delightful Mrs. Mackillop?"

"I could bear it."

"Could you bear to hear the gossips of the neighborhood tell how that once upon a time the lady of Harrowby came down from her dismal lodging in a back two-pair of Soho, all be-dusted and ignoble, on the outside of a stage-coach, on a visit of sufferance to her great relation, Mrs. Mackillop, and how she alighted from her lofty position, with all her boxes and bags and baggage, and how 'Squire Harrowby, coming up at the same moment, very nearly ran over her, and now nobody thought anything of her, and yet, most wonderful! how out of all this dust, and dowdiness, and degradation, 'Squire Harrowby came to make her the lady of Harrowby Hall. Would you bear this? Answer, sir."

"I would bear it."

"What, sir, is your spirit so lowly that you would have it said that you married a poor embroidery girl, who had worked for her daily bread?"

"Hester!" said Mr. Harrowby, warmly, it seems to me that you know but little of the nature of true affection, or you would have *felt* that all the other passions of our nature, pride, ambition, all the forms of selfishness, disguised as they may be, *must* sink before its all engrossing power. You do not feel that true affection is dominant in our nature."

"Is it because *I do not feel!*" said the Poor Relation. "May it not rather be because I feel too much?" and as she spoke, the *woman* triumphing over every other characteristic, she covered a face flushed with emotion, with her hands.

"My Hester, be wholly generous!" said Mr. Harrowby.

"Not here—not now," said the Poor Relation, trembling with emotion. Not here—not now, will I suffer you wholly to commit yourself, or bind you with even the shadow of a shade! I have already lingered here longer than I intended—perhaps unknowingly on your account—but I never could long brook a life of apparent humiliation, and neither does it consist with my peace to be always exerting my independence. I will return to my two-pair-of stairs at Soho. If you like to visit me at my embroidery-frame, to see me in the actual condition in which I have passed the last two years, and which I have preferred to pampering luxurious idleness, you may come; and if there you persevere in these generous intentions——"

Ah, poor Mrs. Mackillop! never was woman so ill-used—so injured—so basely, abominably outraged, insulted, and trampled upon. Never was the unsuspecting confidence of her own generous and guileless heart so wantonly, so wickedly, so treacherously violated! That Poor Relation! that *creature!* that worthless, poor, penniless pauper! that ungrateful, plotting, caballing, insinuating, traitorous, vile, worthless thing! And then her injured Rachel! How could her maternal bosom endure the anguish of beholding her blighted feelings, her wounded heart! And that idiot Mr. Harrowby! that dupe! and that innocent sufferer, herself!—but she would turn the vile creature out of her house at once! that she would!

But the vile creature was already gone.

Never was there such a chorus of crying as in the school-room of Swan Vale, never such a long succession of violent hysterics in the drawing-room. The place was a perfect Bedlam.

Dear reader, there standeth a dark, gloomy-looking house in Soho, on which the sun now and then sheds a sickly smile; but seldom as these smiles lighten without, smiles are still rarer within. Many a window has been blocked up to escape the duty on light, and consequently the article is almost contraband in the interior. It was on an autumn evening, and there was something sorrowful in the sighings and moanings of the wind as it breathed through the spacious chimneys. The chamber too was that identical two-pair-of-stairs backroom, which the Poor Relation had spoken of as her home; and the fading light that faintly glimmered over the casement, showed a perfect forest of chimney tops beyond, rising in successive alps around. If all was comfortless without, so too was all joyless within. The garniture of that narrow chamber boasted not a single article of luxury. By the casement stood the embroidery-frame; but neither fairy fingers nor fingers made of the common materials were webbing and weaving tangled rainbows through the fabric. And yet the Poor Relation was there, sitting with her face buried in her clasped hands, the large and bitter tears trickling through her fingers, and sobs of condensed bitterness breaking through her closed lips.

Well, we suppose that sorrow must have safety-valves of some sort or another, or else hearts made of such frail materials as ours would certainly break. If we have nobody else to sympathize with us, why we must sympathize with ourselves; so on this principle the Poor Relation began to make herself her own confidant,

"So ends this dream," said the Poor Relation to herself, "this delusion, this infatuation! And how could I expect it to be otherwise? Have I not been nurtured in poverty, and is not poverty a leprosy which all men shun? Why did I make this experiment? I was happier before I dared to hope that I might be loved for my own sake. *Then* to acquire some accomplishment was a relaxation from toil: then a book was my friend, music my consoler, and with these to fly to, I cared little for eating the bread of daily toil. But I wanted something to love!—had I possessed a parent, a brother, a sister,—oh, what happiness! how I should have doted! But no! when had I ever anything to love? How often have I said, 'riches would buy me many friends,' but could I ever, ever know that I was loved for my own sake? And then, when I snatched at that introduction into the circle of my own relations, hoping to find some one amongst them who could overlook my poverty, and love me for my own sake, through all its humiliations, and *he* presented himself—the very being I would have chosen from the world—surely the joy intoxicated my very spirit. But he comes not!—he comes not! Ah, hope deferred doth indeed sicken the soul! He repents his preference! he sees my position in its true light! He shrinks from associating himself with my degradation! He recovers his senses, but I—I shall lose mine!"

Just when the Poor Relation had arrived at this most sane conclusion, she heard a tap at the door, and not being either in voice or inclination to cry, "Come in," trusted that the intruder would depart, instead of which the door was gently opened, and Mr. Harrowby himself entered.

It is really wonderful how much hypocrisy the most moral of the sex can put into instant requisition. It took not a moment to dash away the tear, to gulp down the sob, and then the Poor Relation broke out in a voice of light hilarity, as though she and care were utter strangers.

"Well, really I have been amusing myself with thinking of you. Let me welcome you to my princely chamber. Look around you, 'Squire Harrowby, and tell me if you have a closet in Harrowby Hall that can vie with my costly bower. Look around, and see if my magnificent adornments, do not mock your home."

"You mock me, Hester," said Mr. Harrowby. "At this moment can you suppose that I see anything but yourself?"

"Look on me then," said the Poor Relation; "look on me! See me as I am! Tear from your eyes the mists of a blinding preference. Look at me, a poor, isolated woman. See! I have no beauty to charm your eye, I have no connexions to do you honor—these hands have hitherto earned their daily bread—the world may say that you have degraded yourself. You hear that I am abrupt of speech, uncompromising—as you yourself told me, ungenerous! Are you not on the brink of a precipice? Stand back! stand back!"

"Compose yourself, I beseech you. Trust to my affection. Dear girl, be calm."

"And you retain your intention?"

"Most faithfully. Most firmly."

"For your honor's sake?"

"For my heart's sake."

"And under all the host of disadvantages which surround me—think! *think ere it be too late*—you still—you still——"

"Desire nothing in the world so much as this,"—and Mr. Harrowby took her hand.—"Is it not mine?"

"Most generous of human beings!" exclaimed the Poor Relation.

And then—and so—and so—and then—and so forth.

We dare say our readers thought that they knew long enough ago, how it would all end. If there had been a secret, however, we could have kept it.

HERNHUT, THE ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE MORAVIANS.

Hernhut itself is a neat, modern-looking little town, of about one thousand one hundred inhabitants. It is, like most German towns, built with streets crossing at right angles, and of white houses. In a spacious square stands the little inn, the meeting-house, the Single Brethren's House, and other buildings belonging to the community. The Single Sister's House stands also near, facing the lower end, or rather front of the church. Many private families live in their own separate houses. All is extremely neat, clean, and profoundly quiet. Few people are, at any time, seen going to and fro; and such a thing as a child playing in the street, is not to be seen. In respect to their education, they are very strict in their notions; and children, like John Wesley, are probably "taught to fear the rod, and cry softly." At all events, they are not allowed to play in the street: and you hear so little of them playing anywhere, that you would be inclined, did you not meet some under the care of nurses in the walks and gardens, to believe that there were none; or, (as has actually been the case here once,) only one child born in the year! A profound silence hovers over the whole place; and it is amazing that so many active persons should go forth to all parts of the world, from a centre which seems the very centre of the realms of sleep. They call it, themselves, life in stillness. We went through the Brethren's and the Sister's House, and were much pleased with the quiet and neatness of everything. It was interesting to see, in both houses, persons who had been into distant and very different parts of the world—into the hottest and coldest regions—in the missionary cause; and the children of missionaries, who had been born among the Caffres or the Esquimaux. Each community had its common dining-room, where they all dined, but at three different tables, each at a different rate of charge, so as to accommodate all persons. Poverty among them is no disgrace, except as the result of indolence or imprudence. Each community has its prayer-room and assembling-room. Music is much cultivated among them; and we observed in every room, appropriated to public or private worship, an organ or a piano; and in every sitting-room that we entered, was a violin, a guitar, or a flute.

It was amazing to see the sleeping-room of the women, which, like the dining-room, was for general use, and stocked with a host of little German beds, each for one person. The women, in their little white muslin caps, had a certain resemblance to Friends, but were distinguished into married and unmarried, by the ribbons which tied their caps being of different colors. The young girls had deep red; the unmarried women, pink; the married women, blue; and the widows, white or gray. In the Brethren's house is a very excellent collection of stuffed birds, and other objects of natural history, which missionaries from different countries have enriched. Their church very much resembles a Friends' meeting-house; there are no pews, but plain benches—the men and women, like the Friends, sitting apart. They had a chair and desk for the preacher, and an organ, distinguishing the place from a meeting-house of Friends. Indeed, very different to the Friends, they have an intense love of music, and preach, pray, and sing, at stated times and hours. We were admitted to one of their private singing meetings, and were surprised to see the person who presided give out the hymn sitting, and the whole company singing in the same position. They have, too, their love feasts, in imitation of the Agapæ of the early Christians, at which tea and buns are handed round. All who entertain any enmity against each other, are earnestly warned to absent themselves from these meetings, till they have rooted the offense from their hearts. At the close of the holy communion, each brother renews his pledge of faithfulness to the Lord, and gives his hand upon it to his fellow; the brethren kiss one another, and the sisters also do the same among themselves. * * * They may contract marriage by mutual agreement, under the approbation of the elders; but they also frequently resort to the lot to determine them; and nothing is more common, than for a missionary to send home, requesting them to choose him a wife, who is thus selected. The damsel on whom the lot falls, has the liberty to decline the match, if she pleases; but, as it is regarded as a clear indication of the will of Providence, it is generally cheerfully acquiesced in; and a young woman will at once prepare herself, on being chosen, to go North or South—to the snowy fields of Labrador, or the burning deserts of Africa. The Hernhuters declare that scarcely an instance has been known in which these marriages have not been completely happy ones.—*William Howitt.*

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

The great reformation which the present age has witnessed in Ireland, bears nothing of a political character. It is totally unconnected with party.—It affects men as such, and not as members of a faction. It has to do with the moral nature, and is far removed from the storms and strifes which agitate the religious and political worlds. Mr. Mathew has carefully guarded his work from any association with the factions which distract his country, which poison the social atmosphere, and blight many of the best and noblest feelings of the heart. He stands aloof from them, and calmly, but with great power, speaks to the moral nature of his countrymen. He is devoted to their highest interests.—Simply, he recognizes, in all his efforts, something of more vital moment than whiggery or toryism, Protestantism or Popery—something which underlies them all, and is yet above them all. He does not descend from the lofty height and pure atmosphere to participate in the angry contentions of the crowd. He keeps to his own work, for the regeneration of the heart and life of the people. He directs,

"A forthright plough, and makes his furrows broad,
With heart untiring while one field remains."

But he labors on his own lands alone. Had he acted otherwise, had he pursued a less steady course, had he permitted the identification of the temperance movement, in a single instance, with political agitation or sectarian warfare, he would have destroyed his own influence, and therewith the fair prospects of his country.

He has acted wisely and well. He has inscribed on his broad banner, neither the Shibboleth of a sect, nor the watchword of a faction; but the simple, and touching, and comprehensive words, "FOR SINFUL AND SUFFERING MAN." His spirit is essentially diffusive, as every noble spirit is; and hence, in part, the amazing success which has crowned his efforts.

But though the temperance movement is wholly unconnected with party politics, its true character is strikingly illustrated by the great political agitation now in progress in Ireland. The events that have occurred in that country during the last few months, proves incontestibly the reality and the magnitude of the change which has taken place in the character and condition of the people. Those vast assemblages, convened under the most exciting circumstances, to consider the most exciting topics, listening to the most vehement harangues undisturbed by a breath of tumult, giving way to the wildest enthusiasm, yet guilty of no acts of violence, attest the altered habits of the Irish nation. Had Mr. O'Connell's agitation been carried on amidst an intemperate people, nothing could have prevented an explosion of the inflammable materials. Long ere this the fires of rebellion would have blazed forth. Not even Mr. O'Connell's Herculean power would have enabled him to chain the demon of discord, if the demon of intemperance had been leagued with it. In no other country in the world, probably, could such multitudes have assembled, and on such exciting occasions, with so little actual tumult, or danger to the public peace. This is a proud distinction. It is an incontrovertible proof of the reality of the change in the moral character of the Irish. Let doubters and scorners take note of it. Think as we may of the repeal agitation, we cannot but admire the character of the Irish people. They are proving themselves worthy of the highest political privileges; and if they persevere as they have commenced, they must obtain them. It is impossible long to oppress and trample upon a moral people—a people possessed of a just self-respect and a determined will.

By his benevolent labors, Mr. Mathew has done more than all statesmen, to elevate the political, and social, and religious condition of his country. He has prepared the way for statesmen, and their schemes. He has laid the only sure foundation of national prosperity. He has prepared the soil for the reception of all good seed. Henceforth, we may hope the march of this people will be onward and upward.

Even our rulers, who are generally the last to perceive such things, cannot be ignorant of the change—the blessed and glorious change—which has passed over the spirit of the Irish nation. They would do well to regard it. They have to deal now, not with bands of tumultuous and intemperate rioters, but with a moral, determined, and an awakened people. Let those sneer at it who will; but the moral reformation in Ireland is one of the most pregnant events of the present age.

Mr. Mathew's good work prospers, and he is now in England, laboring to extend the blessings with which he has gladdened his native land. May his reception among us be a warm and hearty one, and his visit be productive of the fairest fruits!—*London Inquirer.*

POMPEII.

The following we extract from the letter of a correspondent of the New-York Tribune:

"We at length reached the gate of the ancient city, where we left our carriage, and commenced the strangest city promenade I ever made. We first entered the house of Diomed, one of the aristocrats of the city. We descended into the damp, dark wine cellar, where the bones of his family were found, whither they had fled for safety, from the storm of ashes and fire that overwhelmed them.—There, against the side of the wall, amid the earthen wine-jars, that still stood as they did on the last day of that wild tempest, was the shape of the outstretched arms and the breast and head of her who had fallen against it in her death-agony. Nothing remained but the bones and jewels to tell the sad story of her torture and suffocation in that dread hour. But I cannot go into details. They have been written over a hundred times. There were baths, and dressing and dining rooms, and workshops, and wheel-worn streets, where the living multitude had moved, and luxuriated, and toiled. We saw tombs that were themselves entombed. We saw the room for washing the dead, where the living were suddenly buried unwashed and uncoffined; the beer-shops, with the marks of the tumblers still fresh in the smooth marble; the mill-stones that still turned to the hand, in the self-same way they turned nearly two thousand years ago. There, too, was the brothel, and theatre, and dancing-hall. The secret orifice through which the priest sent his voice to the statue, to delude the people into the belief the God had spoken, was now disclosed. I walked through the house of a poet, into his garnished sleeping apartments, forming, in their silence, a part in a greater drama than he had ever conceived. I stood before the tavern with the rings yet entire to which the horses were fastened, and where the bones of a mother and her three children were found locked in each other's arms. Temples were overthrown with their altars. The niches in which stood the gods were left empty, and the altars before them, on which smoked the sacrifice, were silent and lonely. Columns fallen across each other in the courts just as that wild hurricane had left them, pieces of the architrave blocking up the entrances they had surmounted, told how fierce the shock and overthrow had been. One house was evidently that of a remarkably rich man. Mosaic floors representing batile-scenes, precious stones, still imbedded in the pavements of his corridors, long colonnades, and all the appurtenances of luxury, attested the unbounded wealth of the owner. But no bodies were found in it. The rich man had fled with his portable wealth before the storm came. We passed through the temple of Jupiter, the court of justice, the forum, the market-place, and emerged into the country."

THE WIND.

Experiments of an interesting character have recently been made, at Rochefort, France, with a newly invented instrument, constructed as follows: A thin plate of wood, three or four inches long, is suspended so as to vibrate freely, like the needle of a magnet on a pivot of steel, by means of a cup of agate inserted in the wood. At one extremity of the wooden plate, extending about one third of its length, is a fissure, in which are adjusted three or four magnets, ranged in a straight line, at the distance, one from another, of half an inch. These magnets are very light, made of watch springs straightened and cut in small pieces, and varying in length from one to three inches. They are set in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. Consequently their polarity is neutralized; but the south pole of each is made to point below, and its north pole above the plane of the wooden plate. The instrument, when placed on a table, in a room, and under shelter of a glass bell, at the expiration of some seconds takes the direction of the prevailing wind, the end furnished with magnets acting the same part as the point of a vane.

The experiments made with this instrument suggest some interesting inductions, both in reference to the connection of magnetism with electricity, and to the probability that variable winds are the result of electric currents. But that which gives to the invention its highest value is, perhaps, the fact that it indicates any approaching change in the direction of the wind, from a quarter to half an hour before its actual occurrence, just as the barometer indicates changes in the weather.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

The European correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, gives the following account of a room in the Liverpool Collegiate Institution.

"In room No. 25, is what the proprietor has very appropriately called '*The Happy Family.*' It is a large cage, in which a family of upwards of 100 in number, made up of cats, rats, hawks, starling owls, doves, monkeys, mice, squirrels, porcupines, rabbits, &c. &c. dwell together in perfect amity, and manifest for each other much and mutual affection.—When I went in, a large grimalkin was asleep, and four huge rats lay reposing upon her back, while her kittens, and two young rats were at their gambols about the old folks! An owl was feeding a starling with fresh meat. These animals are very playful, and the birds are musical. It is an assimilation of hostile natures which fulfills much scripture. This room attracts and delights all visitors. A friend who went there with me is in treaty with the proprietor of 'The Happy Family,' and is not unlikely to tempt him across the Atlantic."

LOVE OF OFFSPRING.—A German paper relates that a pair of storks had built their nest close to a brewery, at Smoken, near Radon, in Poland. The brewery recently caught fire, and the flames threatened to catch the tree, yet the mother bird would not stir, and remained firm in her seat, covering her brood with her wings. At length the tree was involved in the conflagration, and burnt, with the poor stork and her young. During the whole time, the male bird kept flying round the scene of destruction, uttering cries of distress.

A BLUNT EPITAPH.—In Luton churchyard, Bedfordshire, an uncourtly voice from the dead to the living speaks as follows:—

Reader! I have left a world
In which I had much to do,
Sweating and fretting to get rich:
Just such a fool as you.

Miscellaneous Items.

A Royal Mother.—Victoria has had the good sense and good feeling to break through the rules of court etiquette, by nursing her own babe. It is a new step for a queen, and will make her more than ever beloved by the British people.

Horrible Inequality of the Laws.—A slave, the property of John Enders, of Richmond, Virginia, was tried on the 22d of June, in that city, for stealing a box of tobacco, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the last Friday in June.

New Flowers.—Audubon, the ornithologist, is on an exploring expedition beyond the Rocky mountains. By the last accounts, he was fifteen hundred miles above St. Louis, and had found new species of cactus, and a beautiful dwarf scented pea, that perfumes the whole atmosphere, growing all over the sandy and dreary hills. He had also found a root called the white apple, which is farinaceous, and makes a good mush, when dried and powdered fine.

Mount Vernon.—The Alexandria Gazette says that the paragraph going the rounds of some of the northern papers, relative to the proposed sale of the Mount Vernon estate, is altogether erroneous. The estate is in the possession of the Washington family, owned by a most worthy and excellent gentleman, who has not, and does not intend to sell it; and long may it continue to descend to those who bear the name of the father of his country.

Check given to Emigration in Ireland.—We understand that a complete check has been given to the emigration on a large scale which annually takes place at this season of the year; and that the vessels at the quay are without passengers, on applications for berths. The repeal agitation, and the impression universally entertained that the "boys" will be wanted at home, in the forthcoming struggle to make "Ireland a nation"—one of the results of which, it is calculated, will be an extensive division of lands among those who take part in the fight—is the reason assigned for the departure from a rule which has been acted upon for a long series of years.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

"Man's inhumanity to Man."—We have received a letter from Wrightsville, in York, county, Pa. under date of 16th of July, which states that a Mr. Lynch, (formerly of Havre-de-Grace, but more recently of Ohio,) reached Wrightsville some eight or ten days before, stating that he was sick and impoverished, and expressing a desire to get to his home at Havre-de-Grace. The letter says that he met with no sympathy, and that he started on foot, on the tow path of the canal. He was unable, however, to proceed but a few rods from the village, and found shelter in the hut of a colored man, where he died during the following night. It is added that the black, after an ineffectual attempt to collect something from the villagers for the decent burial of the body, was obliged himself to act as coroner, jury, and sexton; and carrying the body to the river side, made a grave for it at the foot of the tow path bank, where it now lies.—*Baltimore American.*

An Artificial Lip.—A new upper lip has been given to a young man in Hartford, who was deprived of one by accident, when a boy. This nice surgical operation was performed by Dr. Ellsworth. The Hartford Courier says the new one is handsomely formed.

It seems the material had been taken from the cheeks, on each side; and although the operation was extensive, and extremely severe, yet so perfect is the union, that scarcely a scar can be seen—none extending beyond the outer side of the nostrils; and upon the red facing of the lip, no eye can possibly detect the point of connection between the two halves. The lip is really a handsome one, quite equal to the best cures of hair-lip, and better than any we have ever seen. No one would for a moment suspect that it had traveled from the cheeks to its present location, which it graces as well as the original, except, perhaps, that it has not quite as free and easy motion, although enough for all common purposes.

The story of a *grape* weighing five pounds, and being sold for $5 in New Orleans, is exploded. It was not a grape, but a *bunch* of grapes; which, being printed on the French side of the Louisiana Courier, *grappe*, was translated grape, instead of bunch of grapes; hence the error.

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal.

THE best coal, of the above description, selected carefully for family use, can be had by leaving orders with J. M. McKim, at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

August 22, 1843.—tf.

FREE CALICOES!

JUST received, 1 case fine calicoes. Also, 2 cases fine shirting muslins; together with a large assortment of other free dry goods, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

CHARLES WISE,
Northwest corner Arch and Fifth streets.

Philadelphia, 8th, mo. 17th 1843. tf.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

JUST published, and for sale at 143 Nassau street, fourth part of "The Legion of Liberty:" being a remonstrance of some of the Free Men, States, and Presses, to the Texan Rebellion, against the laws of Nature and of Nations. Price 6 cts. single; 50 cts. per dozen.

July 13, 1843.

REMOVAL.

LYDIA WHITE has removed from 219 North Second street, to the Northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, where she will continue to keep a general assortment of groceries, the product of free-labor, wholesale and retail.

Also, the dry goods manufactured by the American Free Produce Association.

Just received, fifty barrels prime Laguira sugar.

Philadelphia, Second month 2d, 1843.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has taken the old established

TEMPERANCE GROCERY STAND

of Baldwin & Colton, late J. F. Lukens & Co. *Nos.* 244 *and* 244 1-2 *Market street*, south side, above 7th, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of the choicest articles in the line, together with a stock of

FREE LABOR GROCERIES,

all which have been laid in at the lowest possible price for CASH, and will be furnished to families and storekeepers at a very small advance upon the first cost.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1843. 6m.

Free Labor Dry Goods,

Manufactured by the American Free-Produce Association.

THE committee on manufactures have adopted a *minor scale of prices*, the average reduction of which is greater, and the plan deemed more convenient, than the proposed deduction of 10 per cent. from the old prices.

Arrangements have also been made to increase the quantity and variety, as well as to improve the quality, of free goods, under the assurance of more liberal encouragement, which we hope to realize.

Articles on hand—Good shirting and sheetings, bleached and unbleached; Manchester and coat ginghams, various qualities, patterns, and prices; apron and furniture check, do. do. do.; table diaper, (birdeye and huckaback,) bleached and brown; thin muslins for linings, brown, bleached, and colored; Canton flannel, brown and bleached; buff pantaloon stripes, fancy do. do. white and black wadding, stockings, half hose, lampwick, cotton yarn, of various numbers, cotton laps or bats, bed ticking, calico, towels, table covers, knitting cotton, &c.

We have also, dress cord, suspenders, garters, &c. &c. Terms cash. Articles wanted in reasonably large quantities may be made to order.

Orders from the country may be addressed to either of the committee—James Mott, No. 36 Church Alley; D. L. Miller, jr. 88 North Front street; Sarah H. Palmer, 33 North Fifth street; or to our wholesale agent, J. Miller McKim, 31 North Fifth street. Housekeepers are requested to call or send their orders to Lydia White, retail agent, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 13, 1843.

The "Liberty Bell," for 1843.

THE "LIBERTY BELL," FOR 1843, IS FOR SALE, AT 143 Nassau street,—Edited by Maria W. Chapman, and containing choice articles by some of the ablest men in the anti-slavery ranks. Also, a few packs of anti-slavery visiting cards, beautifully executed—very cheap.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE REPUBLICATION OF THE

Christian Lady's Magazine,

EDITED BY

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH.

To be published monthly, at 12 1-2 *cents per number*

Many periodical miscellanies exclusively appropriated for the ladies, composed of light materials, are diffused throughout our country; but a dignified religious magazine, adapted to the female members of the Christian communities, still is requisite. A highly valued work, edited by Charlotte Elizabeth, is published in London; the various topics of which are sterling in value, and permanent in their application; and these are discussed with an animation that renders them highly attractive and beneficial. Whence, the "*Christian Lady's Magazine*" is peculiarly adapted to enliven the hours of female domestic solitude; to spiritualize the affections and the understanding; to sustain faith, hope, love, and patience; and to stimulate obedience, fortitude, zeal, and perseverance; by the encouragement derived from meditation on divine truth, and the examples of those disciples, "who now inherit the promises." Combined with the essays in prose are chants of the sacred lyre, replete with fervid devotion and mellifluous harmony; which aid Christian ladies to warble the song of praise to "the Lamb that was slain," with "melody in their hearts to the Lord;" thus imparting both spiritual wisdom and consolation.

Charlotte Elizabeth, as an author, is extensively known, and highly esteemed in the United States. Although she is very decided in her principles, and unreserved in avowing and defending the truth as she understands and believes it; yet all her writings breathe the same spirit which the apostle Paul manifested in his delightful and exemplary supplication—"Grace be with all who love Jesus Christ in sincerity!"

The Christian Lady's Magazine will be issued as soon as it is received from London, a *facsimile* of the English edition, in monthly numbers, each containing 96 pages; which will form two handsome cabinet volumes, for only *one dollar and fifty cents per annum.*

As a new volume will be commenced in July next; it is proposed that the re-publication shall begin with the number for that month. *Subscriptions will be received at the Publication Office, No.* 102 *Broadway, New-York; and the work may also be had of all booksellers and periodical agents.*

JOSEPH MASON, *Publisher.*
No. 102 Broadway.

New-York, May 25th, 1843.

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE.
No. 31